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Social Security Bulletin

October 1956

Volume 19

Number 10

Social Welfare Expenditures in the United States,
1954-55

Concurrent Receipt of Public Assistance and Old-Age
and Survivors Insurance



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Social Security in Review

THE number of persons receiving public assistance in July varied only slightly from the number in June, as recent trends in each of the five programs continued. Caseloads declined in the programs of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and general assistance, while the numbers of persons receiving aid to the blind and aid to the permanently and totally disabled increased. These changes resulted in a net reduction of 10,000 in the total number of assistance recipients.

Most State changes in caseloads were relatively small and in the same direction as for the Nation as a whole, but there were a few notable exceptions. The number of families receiving aid to dependent children dropped 13.5 percent in Arkansas and 6.0 percent in North Carolina when assistance was withdrawn from families because of seasonal employment. Oregon withdrew assistance, for the summer months, from able-bodied children aged 14 or over in families receiving aid to dependent children; as a result the number of families dropped 15.5 percent and the number of children decreased 20.8 percent. Beginning in June, New Hampshire removed children aged 16 or over from the rolls; the June reductions in the caseload were followed by declines in July of 5.9 percent in the number of families and 8.7 percent in the number of children receiving aid to dependent children.

The loss of wages because of the steel strike in July was directly or indirectly responsible for larger general assistance caseloads in some communities. Of the 18 selected large cities for which data are available, Buffalo and Pittsburgh reported by far the largest increases—39.9 percent and 15.8 percent, respectively.

Data are not available for any specific locality in Indiana, but the State experienced a contraseasonal rise of 10.0 percent in its general assistance program in July. General assistance caseloads in some of the other States were affected by the strike but to a lesser degree.

Although policies initiated among the States in July were generally more liberal than those previously applied, average payments for the Nation as a whole remained practically unchanged except for old-age assistance. The increase of 71 cents in that program was more than accounted for by the substantial rise in payments in Colorado and Louisiana, which increased their maximums on old-age assistance payments. An-

other State—Michigan—raised the maximum on payments for aged recipients as well as for recipients of aid to the blind and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Arizona increased the maximum on payments to individual recipients of aid to dependent children but retained the same family maximum. Standards of assistance were raised in two or more programs in Connecticut, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Virginia, and Washington. Hawaii increased pooled-fund payments for medical care in the program of aid to dependent children but reduced these payments in the other three special types of public assistance.

Fluctuations in vendor payments for medical care were responsible for

	<i>July 1956</i>	<i>June 1956</i>	<i>July 1955</i>
Old-age and survivors insurance:			
Monthly benefits in current-payment status:			
Number (in thousands)	8,451	8,374	7,643
Amount (in millions)	\$445	\$439	\$389
Average old-age benefit (retired worker)	\$62.91	\$62.76	\$61.21
Average old-age benefit awarded in month	71.65	68.51	68.44
Public assistance:			
Recipients (in thousands):			
Old-age assistance	2,520	2,524	2,550
Aid to dependent children (total)	2,229	2,250	2,209
Aid to the blind	106	106	104
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	260	258	239
General assistance (cases)	287	290	297
Average payments:			
Old-age assistance	\$55.00	\$54.29	\$52.65
Aid to dependent children (per family)	89.41	89.27	86.66
Aid to the blind	60.45	60.42	56.72
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	56.34	56.72	55.24
General assistance (per case)	52.30	51.94	53.60
Unemployment insurance:			
Initial claims (in thousands)	1,118	856	969
Beneficiaries, weekly average (in thousands)	976	1,072	924
Benefits paid (in millions)	\$112	\$116	\$92
Average weekly payment for total unemployment	\$26.93	\$26.79	\$24.45

most of the other outstanding changes among the States in average payments for the four categorical programs. Higher average payments in Oregon and West Virginia reflect changes in procedures whereby vendor payments for medical care are included for the first time under the special types of public assistance. A sizable drop in pooled-fund payments for medical care was primarily responsible for the decline in the average payment for recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled in Illinois. This change also contributed largely to the 38-cent decrease in the national average payment in that program.

Alaska, to conserve funds, began meeting 85 percent instead of 90 percent of the budget deficit, within the maximums, for families receiving aid to dependent children. A change in the method of computing payments resulted in sizable decreases in average payments for programs in the District of Columbia. Under the new method the 22-percent reduction is applied to total requirements instead of to the budget deficit.

● Monthly benefits under the old-age and survivors insurance program were going at the end of July to almost 8.5 million persons—77,000 more than at the end of June. Almost two-thirds of the increase was accounted for by persons receiving old-age benefits and about one-fourth by other aged beneficiaries. Monthly benefits

being paid at the end of July totaled \$444.6 million, an increase of \$5.2 million from the monthly rate at the end of June.

During July, monthly benefits were awarded to 132,400 persons, about 1,200 more than in June. Lump-sum death payments totaling \$9.6 million were awarded to 50,800 persons. The average lump-sum amount per worker represented in the awards was \$198.51.

A disability freeze period was established in July for almost 25,000 workers, a record number that brought the total to almost 159,000. About 140,000 applications for a disability freeze had been denied by July 31.

Monthly benefits were being withheld at the end of June 1956 from 299,000 beneficiaries entitled to old-age, wife's, husband's, widow's, widower's, mother's, or parent's benefits. At the end of January the number of such benefits that were being withheld had risen to 306,000—about 4,000 more than on December 31, 1955; by the end of April it had dropped to 292,000. Although the number with benefits withheld has since increased, as a proportion of all adult beneficiaries in June 1956 it was about 0.2 percent less than at the end of 1955.

Benefits withheld in June because of the employment or self-employment of the beneficiaries (under age 72) accounted for 82 percent of the suspensions in effect in June; wife's

or husband's benefits withheld as a result of the old-age beneficiary's employment or self-employment represented 12 percent. About 470 benefits were suspended because the beneficiary or the old-age beneficiary on whose earnings the wife's or husband's benefits are based was working in noncovered employment outside the United States.

● Both new and continued unemployment among workers covered by the State unemployment insurance programs and the programs of unemployment compensation for Federal employees increased during July. In an average week, insured unemployment amounted to 1.2 million—an increase of 2.7 percent from the average in June.

The number of initial claims, which represent new unemployment, rose sharply (30 percent) to 1.1 million in July, as many plants closed for vacation periods.

During July the average weekly number of persons receiving benefits dropped 95,000 to 976,600 and the amount of benefits declined \$4.2 million to \$111.7 million. Both totals are higher than those in July 1955—the number of beneficiaries by 6 percent and the amount of benefits by 22 percent. One reason for the higher amount was the increase in the weekly benefit paid for total unemployment; in July 1956 the average was \$26.93 and a year earlier it was \$24.45.

	<i>July 1956</i>	<i>June 1956</i>	<i>July 1955</i>	<i>Calendar year 1955</i>	<i>1954</i>
Civilian labor force ^{1,2} total (in thousands)	69,489	69,430	67,465	65,847	64,468
Employed	66,655	66,503	64,995	63,193	61,238
Unemployed	2,833	2,927	2,471	2,654	3,230
Personal income ^{1,3} (billions; seasonally adjusted at annual rates), total	\$324.5	\$324.9	\$309.2	\$306.1	\$287.3
Wage and salary disbursements	224.0	225.2	214.5	210.4	195.5
Proprietors' income	40.9	40.3	38.5	39.0	38.4
Personal interest income, dividends, and rental income	39.5	39.3	37.0	37.4	35.4
Social insurance and related payments	13.5	13.4	12.4	13.1	11.9
Public assistance	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
Other	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.0	8.3
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.2	4.6
Consumer price index, ^{1,4} all items	117.0	116.2	114.7	114.5	114.8
Food	114.8	113.2	112.1	110.9	112.6
Medical care	132.7	132.0	127.9	128.0	125.2

¹ Data relate to continental United States, except that personal income includes pay of Federal personnel stationed abroad.

² Bureau of the Census.

³ Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of

Commerce. Components differ from those published by the Department, since they have been regrouped; for definitions, see the *Annual Statistical Supplement, 1955*, page 7, table 1.

⁴ Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Social Welfare Expenditures in the United States, 1954-55

One measure of a Nation's concern for the well-being of its people is the proportion of the national output that is devoted to social welfare. Articles reviewing the development of social welfare programs in the United States and public spending for these purposes since the mid-thirties have been presented in the Bulletin for February 1953 and for October 1955. The latter article also brings together current information on private welfare expenditures. Both articles (and the brief notes presented annually beginning in October 1951) show the trends in Federal, State, and local government spending for social welfare.

In the following article, social welfare expenditures for the fiscal year 1954-55 are related to those for selected years in the past two decades. This pattern will be followed in annual articles that will appear each October.

THE expansion of the social insurance programs continued to be the major factor in the upward trend in social welfare expenditures during the fiscal year 1954-55, as it has been since 1950. About one-third of the total dollar increase in social welfare expenditures from 1953-54 to 1954-55 resulted from the increase in old-age and survivors insurance benefit payments. Social insurance payments under public programs are now of almost the same magnitude as total expenditures for public education. When veterans' service-connected pensions and compensation are included with social insurance payments, income-maintenance benefits paid without a needs test made up the largest single component of the total \$32.5 billion spent in 1954-55 for social welfare purposes under the definition used here.

Growth and Scope of Social Welfare Programs

One general problem arises in any attempt to take an overall view of what the Nation is doing in the broad field of social welfare. There is, in the first place, no sure and generally accepted touchstone for deciding what should be included under the term social welfare. As used here, social welfare programs are broadly defined to include the major public programs directed specifically toward

promoting the well-being of individuals and families. Programs directed primarily toward economic development, price support, flood control, law enforcement, and related activities are not classified as social welfare programs, even though they may have important social welfare aspects or consequences. Direct military expenditures are also excluded.

Beyond the decisions as to inclusion and exclusion of entire programs, there is a problem of internal classification. None of the programs is a completely separate entity, and similar objectives may be approached in different ways and with varying emphases. Our schools provide health services and school lunches; veterans have long been entitled to income-maintenance benefits and welfare services that in one sense represent a cost of war but that are similar in function to benefits now available to other groups in the population; the public assistance programs are becoming an increasingly important source of publicly provided medical care for individuals; social insurance programs become involved in the provision of medical, rehabilitative, and other services, and so on.

The activities and expenditures of most of the social welfare programs can therefore be grouped and classified in several different ways. The most useful single classification for a continuing series, and the one that has been followed here, seems to be

by IDA C. MERRIAM*

that based essentially on administrative structure. Expenditures for the veterans' program are shown by type of benefit, so that they can be readily regrouped with other public expenditures for the same purpose—for example, pensions and compensation, education, and medical care—if it seems appropriate. Table 1 has also been expanded this year to show separately the amounts spent for medical services under all the programs for which such information is available in sufficient detail.¹

Social insurance.—The most important factor in the growth of the social insurance programs has been the gradual maturing of old-age and survivors insurance. The United States went much further than most countries have wanted or felt themselves able to go in making it possible for workers approaching retirement age at the time the system was started to acquire full benefit rights. Nevertheless, in part because of limited coverage at the outset, it has taken the program 16 years to reach the point at which nearly 55 percent of the persons reaching age 65 have insured status as workers and perhaps another 20 percent are eligible for secondary benefits. This proportion will continue to grow for some years.

The successive increases made in the old-age and survivors insurance benefit amounts in 1950, 1952, and 1954 served first to bring benefits back into line with increased living costs and then—except for the higher-paid groups—to reflect a considerable part of the rise in wage levels and national output that has occurred since 1940. Such increases have been implicit in the cost estimates accepted by Congress as the financial basis for the

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¹ This detail has previously been published in other tables prepared by the Division of Program Research (see, for example, table 4 in the *Annual Statistical Supplement, 1955 (Social Security Bulletin)*, 1956, page 8) but has not been shown earlier in the series.

program, and it is reasonable to look for similar adjustments of benefit levels in the future. The effect of the 1954 amendments—both the expansion of coverage and the increase in benefit levels—shows up in the 1954-55 old-age and survivors insurance expenditures, which were 32 percent higher than those in the preceding fiscal year, in contrast to the 24-percent rise from 1952-53 to 1953-54.

The other social insurance programs have also grown in importance since 1940. Though the railroad retirement system started with a large beneficiary group taken over from the private pension plans of the railroads, it has expanded its coverage of the risks of disability and death and its benefit levels also have been raised as wage levels have gone up. The number of government employees covered by special retirement systems has increased substantially, with a growing number of the State and local systems now being supplementary to old-age and survivors insurance. Public provisions for temporary disability insurance, starting in Rhode Island in 1943, now cover more than one-fifth of the Nation's employees.

Under the impetus of the tax-offset provisions of the Social Security Act, all the States had adopted unemployment insurance laws and were paying benefits by July 1939. Since that time the major fluctuations in unemployment benefit payments from year to year have resulted from changes in employment conditions, although there have been some extensions of coverage and increases in benefits. The sharp rise in unemployment benefit payments during 1953-54 and the further increase in 1954-55 resulted primarily from the recession that occurred in 1954. Payments from Federal funds in 1954-55 included \$19 million paid to unemployed Federal workers under an amendment to the Social Security Act adopted in 1954.

Workmen's compensation was the first social insurance program for workers in industry and commerce in the United States, as in most other countries. The program developed on a State-by-State basis, and it was not until 1948 that all States had such legislation. (A Federal system for employees of the Federal Govern-

ment was adopted in 1908.) The growth in total workmen's compensation payments from \$174 million in 1934-35 to \$970 million in 1954-55 resulted from expansion of coverage both through additional State programs and through amendment of existing legislation, rising payrolls and wages on which cash benefits are based, increasing costs of hospitalization and medical care, and changes in statutory benefit provisions.²

Education.—Throughout most of this century and earlier, public expenditures for education have been larger than the outlays for any other social welfare program. In 1929, expenditures for education amounted to about 60 percent of the total spent for social welfare. With the growth of other types of welfare programs, expenditures for education represent a smaller but still substantial part of all government expenditures for welfare—about one-third in 1954-55. If the special education benefits provided to veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict are included, expenditures for education in some recent years take on even greater relative importance.

Except for the veterans' program benefits, about 97 percent of all public expenditures for education in 1954-55 were from State and local funds. The Federal expenditures include the amounts spent for the Office of Education, Indian schools, Federal grants for land-grant colleges, vocational education, and construction of schools in Federally impacted areas, and a few smaller items. State and local expenditures for education increased from \$7.2 billion in 1949-50 to \$10.5 billion in 1954-55, with construction outlays accounting for about one-seventh of the total in 1949-50 and about one-fifth in the most recent year.

Veterans' programs.—One-third of the Federal social welfare expenditures in 1954-55 went into the veterans' programs, with pensions and compensation accounting for about 63 percent of the total outlay for veterans. Readjustment allowances,

which in 1945-46 and 1946-47 were almost as large as pension and compensation payments, have been of negligible importance in recent years. In the past 3 years this part of the program has shown net refunds. Beginning with 1952-53, unemployment benefits for Korean veterans have been paid through the Bureau of Employment Security of the Department of Labor, with the State employment security agencies acting as agents of the Federal Government in the administration of the programs. Expenditures for veterans' education benefits reached a peak of \$2.8 billion in 1948-49 and did not fall below \$1 billion until 1952-53.

Health.—Public expenditures for health and medical services under the programs directly identified as health programs amounted to \$3.3 billion in 1954-55. Of this amount more than \$3.0 billion came from State and local funds, and a little less than \$300 million—a substantial part of which represented grants in aid to the States—from Federal funds.

The largest part—almost \$1.8 billion—of the expenditures was used for the provision of hospital and medical care in mental, tuberculosis, and general public hospitals. About \$1.1 billion went into community health and sanitation services, including the activities of State and local public health departments, food and drug inspection, and the current operating costs of water and sewer systems. Capital outlays for water and sewer system construction—totaling in recent years about \$800-\$1,200 million a year—are not, however, included in the series. It is recognized that this is a debatable decision and that for certain types of studies or comparisons these amounts would appropriately be included. Expenditures for construction and capital improvements for hospitals and clinics are included here. They amounted to \$387 million in 1954-55. The remainder of the amount shown in table 1 under health and medical services is accounted for by two special health programs—maternal and child health services and services for crippled children—administered by the Children's Bureau in the Social Security Administration.

² See Dorothy McCamman and Alfred M. Skolnik, "Workmen's Compensation: Measures of Accomplishment," *Social Security Bulletin*, March 1954.

Table 1.—Social welfare expenditures under civilian public programs, selected fiscal years 1934–35—1945–55¹
 [In millions]

Program	1934–35	1939–40	1944–45	1949–50	1952–53	1953–54	1954–55
Total							
Social insurance	\$7,872.0	\$9,140.0	\$7,879.1	\$23,773.2	\$26,475.2	\$29,193.1	\$32,464.4
Social insurance	383.7	1,216.0	1,317.5	4,723.5	6,600.9	8,244.5	9,893.9
Public aid	4,057.9	3,673.5	1,037.8	2,488.8	2,725.9	2,786.6	3,001.4
Health and medical services ²	641.8	792.9	995.9	2,180.4	2,814.0	3,001.8	3,334.2
Other welfare services	113.9	132.1	210.1	544.9	791.5	913.6	923.6
Education	2,224.9	2,780.0	3,392.6	7,289.1	9,275.7	10,066.7	10,853.4
Veterans' programs ³	449.8	535.0	914.2	6,634.5	4,220.4	4,115.1	4,369.3
Public housing ⁴			4.2	11.0	12.0	46.8	88.6
Total							
Social insurance	2,966.6	3,313.7	2,364.7	9,583.9	10,525.5	11,387.7	13,172.4
Old-age and survivors insurance	98.7	351.2	706.6	1,911.7	4,214.7	5,066.2	6,430.7
Railroad retirement		28.1	266.8	784.1	2,716.9	3,364.2	4,436.3
Public employee retirement ⁵		116.8	144.9	304.4	465.1	490.4	575.6
Unemployment insurance and employment service ⁶	90.0	107.5	184.8	433.7	655.3	728.0	801.2
Railroad unemployment insurance	(?)	65.8	90.5	213.6	230.6	291.4	334.1
Railroad temporary disability insurance		18.9	4.3	119.6	57.8	100.4	158.7
Workmen's compensation, total				31.1	45.4	45.8	54.2
Hospitalization and medical benefits ⁷	8.7	14.1	15.3	25.2	43.6	46.0	50.6
Public aid	3.8	5.6	2.9	4.3	6.0	6.3	6.9
Public assistance, total ⁸	2,373.7	2,320.7	427.4	1,095.8	1,358.8	1,417.9	1,502.7
Other ⁹		279.4	417.6	1,095.8	1,358.8	1,406.0	1,440.7
Health and medical services ¹⁰	16.8	51.2	126.9	255.7	341.8	312.9	297.8
Other welfare services	2.7	9.9	66.0	171.9	194.1	269.0	251.1
Vocational rehabilitation, total	1.0	2.2	7.5	21.0	23.7	23.6	26.0
Medical rehabilitation ¹¹			7	3.2	4.4	4.4	5.7
Institutional and other care ¹²	1.6	6.1	9.3	25.0	29.0	61.9	48.6
School lunch ¹³			47.8	121.6	133.7	176.3	169.5
Child welfare			1.6	4.3	7.7	7.2	7.0
Education			24.9	112.6	73.4	275.7	258.3
Veterans' programs ¹⁴	449.8	535.0	914.2	6,063.4	4,106.3	4,012.3	4,307.7
Pensions and compensation ¹⁵	390.2	447.8	755.9	2,092.8	2,467.7	2,534.3	2,712.5
Readjustment allowances			24.1	148.3	(13)	(13)	(13)
Health and medical care ¹⁶	58.9	86.2	114.5	742.0	737.4	740.1	761.1
Education			9.7	2,689.1	704.6	590.0	659.9
Welfare and other ¹⁷	.7	1.0	10.0	391.1	197.1	148.1	134.4
Public housing			4.2	11.0	12.0	34.1	51.1
Total							
Social insurance	4,905.4	5,826.3	5,514.4	14,189.3	15,949.7	17,805.4	19,292.0
Public employee retirement ⁵	285.0	864.8	610.9	2,811.8	2,386.2	3,178.3	3,463.2
Unemployment insurance and employment service	120.0	147.0	198.0	299.5	460.0	515.0	565.0
State temporary disability insurance, total ¹⁸	(?)	485.9	71.3	1,868.2	912.9	1,588.8	1,759.9
Hospitalization and medical benefits ⁸			4.9	69.1	197.9	210.5	218.9
Workmen's compensation, total ¹⁹					14.9	17.6	20.6
Hospitalization and medical benefits ⁸	165.0	231.9	336.7	669.7	815.4	864.0	919.4
Public assistance, total ⁸	39.2	89.4	122.1	195.7	264.0	283.7	333.1
Other ¹⁰	1,684.2	1,352.8	610.4	1,393.0	1,367.1	1,368.7	1,498.7
Health and medical services ¹⁰	1,684.2	843.2	610.4	1,393.0	1,367.1	1,368.7	1,498.7
Other welfare services			509.6				
Vocational rehabilitation, total			625.0	748.0	869.0	1,924.7	2,688.9
Medical rehabilitation ¹¹	111.2	122.2	144.1	373.0	597.4	644.6	672.5
Institutional and other care	1.2	2.2	2.7	9.0	11.6	12.4	15.1
School lunch				7	3.2	4.4	3.5
Child welfare			110.0	120.0	140.0	325.0	415.0
Education					(?)	39.0	57.2
Veterans' programs ¹⁴	2,200.0	2,738.5	3,280.0	7,215.7	9,000.0	9,808.4	10,545.0
Public housing				(?)	(?)	471.1	114.1
						12.7	13.7
							14.6

¹ Data represent expenditures from public funds (general and special) and trust accounts, and other expenditures under public law; exclude transfers to such accounts and loans; include capital outlay for hospitals, public elementary and secondary schools and publicly controlled higher education; include administrative expenditures. Fiscal years ended June 30 for Federal Government, most States, and some localities; for other States and localities fiscal years cover various 12-month periods ended in the specified year. Data for education and workmen's compensation relate to continental United States only; for other programs, data include some payments and expenditures outside continental United States. (State temporary disability insurance programs operate in 4 States only.)

² Represents expenditures for hospital and outpatient care in public institutions, hospital construction and maintenance costs, maternal and child health and crippled children's services, community health and sanitation operating expenditures, expenditures for medical research and public health training and for the Food and Drug Administration; excludes expenditures for domiciliary care (in institutions other than mental and tuberculosis) included under institutional care; excludes health and medical services provided in connection with veterans' programs, public education, public assistance, workmen's compensation, State temporary disability insurance, and vocational rehabilitation (included in total expenditures shown for those programs); also excludes international health activities, medical expenditures of the Military Establishment and the Atomic Energy Commission and those provided subordinate to the performance of other functions, such as those of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

³ Excludes Federal bonus payments, appropriations to Government life insurance trust fund, and accounts of several small revolving funds.

⁴ Federal and State subsidies (and administrative costs) for low-cost housing.

⁵ Excludes refunds of employee contributions to those leaving service. Federal expenditures include retirement pay of military personnel.

⁶ Includes unemployment compensation for veterans of the Korean conflict (beginning 1952–53) and for Federal employees (beginning 1954–55).

⁷ Not available.

⁸ Included in total shown directly above; excludes administrative expenditures, not separately available but included for entire program in preceding line.

⁹ Old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled (beginning 1952–53), and, from State and local funds, general assistance.

¹⁰ Work program earnings, other emergency aid programs, and value of surplus food distributed to needy persons.

¹¹ Includes value of surplus foods for school lunches or nonprofit institutions.

¹² Includes burial awards.

¹³ Net refunds: 1952–53, \$508,564; 1953–54, \$244,996; 1954–55, \$200,473.

¹⁴ Includes hospital construction; through 1944–45 includes domiciliary care; for other years domiciliary care included under "welfare and other."

¹⁵ Vocational rehabilitation, specially adapted homes and automobiles for disabled veterans, counseling, beneficiaries' travel, loan guarantees, and, beginning 1949–50, domiciliary care.

¹⁶ Payments by private insurance carriers, State funds, and self-insurers of benefits payable under State law and estimated costs of State administration. Administrative costs of private insurance carriers and self-insurers not available.

¹⁷ Excludes administrative expenditures.

¹⁸ Represents expenditures for day-care programs.

¹⁹ State expenditures for bonus and other payments and services for veterans; local data not available.

When account is taken of the expenditures for medical care under workmen's compensation programs, the hospitalization benefits paid under temporary disability insurance in California and New York, vendor payments (direct payments to the providers of medical services) under public assistance, medical services provided under the vocational rehabilitation program, and medical care provided to veterans, the total identifiable expenditures for health and medical services under civilian public programs for 1954-55 become \$4.7 billion.

[In millions]

Program	Total	From Federal funds	From State and local funds
Total	\$4,676.9	\$1,071.5	\$3,393.6
Public health programs	3,334.2	297.8	3,036.4
Hospital and medical care	1,777.1	70.9	1,706.2
Hospital construction	386.8	80.8	306.0
Health services for children and mothers	92.8	23.6	69.2
Other community services	1,077.5	122.5	955.0
Veterans' program	761.1	761.1	-----
Hospital and medical care	728.1	728.1	-----
Hospital construction	33.0	33.0	-----
Public assistance (vendor payments)	211.9	(1)	(1)
Federally aided programs	145.6	(1)	(1)
General assistance	66.3	(1)	(1)
Workmen's compensation (hospital and medical care)	340.0	6.9	*333.1
Vocational rehabilitation program (medical rehabilitation)	9.1	5.7	3.5
Temporary disability insurance (hospital and medical benefits)	20.6	-----	*20.6

¹ Total excludes public assistance vendor payments; distribution by source of funds not available.

² Includes amounts paid by private insurance carriers and self-insurers under public programs but not from public funds—about \$265 million for workmen's compensation and \$14.6 million for State temporary disability insurance programs.

To the figures in this tabulation should be added possibly \$70 million for school health services provided through State and local school authorities and included in the figures for education in table 1. Reported expenditures for school health services were \$32 million in 1951-52 and \$58 million in 1953-54.

Expenditures for health services from public funds would be smaller

than the figure shown for expenditures under public programs with the exclusion of the amount of workmen's compensation medical benefits paid by private insurance carriers and self-insurers (about \$265 million in 1954-55) and the hospital and medical benefits privately insured under the California and New York State temporary disability insurance programs (about \$14.6 million).

Information is not available on what part of the vendor payments for medical services under the public assistance program came from Federal or from State and local funds since, in the matching provisions that have been in effect, no distinction is made between vendor payments and cash assistance payments.³ Total vendor payments were \$155 million, \$175 million, and \$212 million in the fiscal years ended June 30, 1953, 1954, and 1955, respectively. In addition to these payments, which the public assistance agencies made directly to the suppliers of services, the public assistance agencies make allowances for medical care in determining money payments to recipients. An estimated \$100 million was thus included in assistance budgets for medical services in the four Federally aided categories in 1953-54 and 1954-55. These amounts are included as assistance payments in table 1 but are not counted as health expenditures in the tabulation above.

Expenditures by the Department of Defense for medical care for members of the Armed Forces (and to a very limited extent for other persons) amounted to \$266 million in 1954-55. These sums and the approximately \$25 million spent by the Atomic Energy Commission for medical research—primarily on problems of special concern to the Armed Forces—have not been included in this series. Small amounts spent by various Federal agencies for employee health programs or for medical or quasi-medical research (by the Department of Agriculture, for example) are also omitted.

Surplus agricultural commodities.
—The value of surplus agricultural

³ The 1956 amendments that provide for special matching of vendor payments go into effect July 1, 1957.

commodities distributed to school lunch programs, to nonprofit institutions, and to needy persons has been included this year for the first time in table 1 under the expenditures shown for school lunches, institutional care, and other public aid, respectively. While the basic purpose of price-support legislation is the stabilization of the agricultural economy—and therefore in a series showing all government expenditures these amounts would more appropriately be classified as agricultural—the specific welfare uses of the surplus commodities has come to be so definitely recognized in recent legislation that their inclusion here seems desirable.⁴

Public housing.—Another addition to table 1 is expenditures for public housing.⁵ These data were omitted from the earlier articles only because the staff time necessary to develop estimates comparable with the figures for other programs had not been available. A major problem in analyzing public housing expenditures results from the fact that the annual amounts shown in the reports of the Bureau of the Census and elsewhere for State and local government expenditures in this field are gross rather than net figures. They represent primarily funds borrowed through public bond issues for low-rent public housing construction, which will be more than repaid from future operations of the projects. From the point of view of the housing program, the stimulating effect of State and local government action authorizing and encouraging public housing authorities is of basic importance. It is only the net monetary costs of the government activities, however, that represent social welfare expenditures.

During the past 25 years Federal, State, and local governments in the United States have engaged in several different types of activities related to housing. As a result of the depre-

⁴ For a description of the school lunch program, see this issue, pages 21-22 ff.

⁵ The detailed work underlying this analysis was done by Thomas Karter of the Division of Program Research. The cooperation of the Public Housing Administration in providing information and reviewing this section of the article is gratefully acknowledged.

sion of the thirties, the Federal Government was drawn into a program designed to assure adequate housing credit. The Home Owners Loan Corporation was organized in 1933 to refinance the mortgages of distressed homeowners. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation made some loans for housing. The system of Federal Home Loan Banks, which provide credit facilities for home-financing institutions, was created in 1932. The National Housing Act of 1934 created a system of insurance for individual funds (up to \$5,000, increased in 1950 to \$10,000) invested in savings and loan associations; and it established, under the Federal Housing Administration, insurance programs designed to encourage the production, purchase, repair, and improvement of residential structures. These programs have over the long run resulted in no net cost to the Government; indeed, several of them have paid surpluses or dividends to the Federal Treasury.

From 1933 through 1937 the Public Works Administration directly financed and built about 22,000 housing units; more than half the units have now been transferred to local housing authorities, which will pay to the Federal Government any net income from the projects over a 40-year period. A number of "greenbelt" towns and rural subsistence homestead projects built during the thirties were subsequently sold.

The Federal Government again became involved in the construction of housing during World War II. Much of the defense housing was of temporary construction; a substantial number of units were dormitories. Some of these wartime housing units were subsequently converted to provide accommodations for veterans; others were sold on a competitive basis or transferred to local housing authorities or other local bodies that will pay income to the Federal Government for a period of 40 years on those used for low-rent housing projects. It is therefore not clear what the final net cost to the Federal Government of the war housing program will be. Because these were primarily war expenditures, none of the direct outlays are included in table 1. It may be argued that at least the direct

cost of converting war housing units for the use of veterans should be regarded as a social welfare expenditure. The \$418 million spent for this purpose was all paid out in the fiscal years 1946-49.

Since 1937, and on an expanded basis since 1949, the Federal Government has also provided loans and subsidies to local public housing authorities for low-rent housing. The Federal Government pledges itself to pay annual contributions sufficient to cover the debt service, if necessary, on bonds sold to the public by local housing authorities. Rising income levels in recent years have held down the amount of the annual Federal subsidy. The total Federal contribution for low-rent housing in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, including costs of administration, was \$66.6 million.

Most States have adopted legislation authorizing the establishment of local public housing authorities with the power to acquire, own, and operate low-rent housing projects and to engage in slum clearance and urban redevelopment programs. A few States also provide loans (repayable) and annual subsidies to local housing authorities. The local government financial contribution to the cost of low-rent housing is primarily in the form of reduced tax collections, since local housing authorities must be exempted from local taxes to receive Federal loans and subsidies. On the other hand, payments amounting to 10 percent of the shelter rents of the housing projects are made in lieu of taxes by the housing authorities to local governments. It is not clear that there is always a net loss to the locality, particularly when account is taken of the decreased expenditures for police and fire protection and other services and the increased value of surrounding properties when slum areas are replaced by public housing projects. No attempt has been made to estimate the value of such local contributions. As indicated earlier, the direct money outlays of the local housing authorities are made primarily from money borrowed through the sale of bonds and covered by the income of the project.

Both State and local governments made some direct expenditures for veterans' housing in the years from

1946 to 1948. State grants to localities for this purpose amounted to more than \$200 million. Local governments contributed primarily by providing land and utilities or selling land to veterans at reduced prices and freezing the tax rates on veterans' rental projects for a number of years. The amounts shown in table 1 for expenditures for public housing from State and local funds are the annual State contributions or subsidies to local housing authorities. For the years covered, these amounts—plus the expenditures from Federal funds shown—represent total net government expenditures for public housing.

Since 1949 the Federal Government has also had a program of loans and grants to localities to assist in slum clearance and urban redevelopment projects. Grants and costs of administration for this program amounted to \$35.7 million in 1954-55. These expenditures are not included in the social welfare series because their purpose is more closely related to general community development expenditures, such as those for improved highways, transportation facilities, and related utilities.

Social Welfare Expenditures and National Output

The growth in social welfare expenditures over the past 20 years has been affected by population growth and price changes as well as by program developments. With an increase of 30 percent in the total population and of 36 percent in the number under age 18 and 81 percent in the number aged 65 and over, most of the programs would have spent more money merely to maintain the same level of service per capita. In addition, prices almost doubled during the period, and a larger dollar outlay has been required for the same level of service. At the same time, national productivity and real national output have continued to expand, and part of this increase—varying from program to program—has been channeled into the improvement of social welfare services.

The proportions of the total national output used for social welfare programs (table 2) reflect the interaction of all these factors—program

development, population growth, price change, and improved levels of program adequacy. A far more detailed analysis than is possible here would be required to separate the influence of each of the significant factors. Several broad generalizations, however, can be made. One is that general economic and social conditions and the size of the national income itself are of major importance in determining the uses of the national income. Social welfare expenditures represented more than 11 percent of total national output in the fiscal year 1934-35, in part because national output had fallen sharply and in part because of the emergency relief programs, designed to mitigate and correct that situation. These expenditures took less than 4 percent of the national output in 1944-45, primarily because of the tremendous expansion in the output directed to war purposes.

The reasons for the growth in social insurance expenditures were discussed earlier. The peak of expenditures for veterans in relation to the national output (3 percent) came in 1946-47, when both the special readjustment allowances and education benefits were at high levels. With most veterans back in civilian employment, expenditures for this program now reflect primarily the income-maintenance and health services provided to disabled and aged veterans or to their survivors.

The increases during the past few years in expenditures for health and medical services and for education reflect a number of common factors. In both programs, there has been an accelerated building program—largely to catch up with the wartime deficits in school and hospital construc-

tion. The increased use of public funds for hospital construction, resulting largely from the grants under the Hill-Burton Act of 1946, got under way and reached at least a temporary peak earlier than the school building program (table 3). Total expenditures for both health and education have also been affected by the fact that salaries of health and education personnel, which had lagged behind the average for wage and salary workers, have in the past few years increased proportionately more than the average and thus reduced the difference. Medical care costs have shown a particularly sharp increase in the past few years. The medical care component of the consumer price index (based on the period 1947-49) had gone up 31.4 percent by March 1956, compared with 14.7 percent for all items. Increases in the cost of hospital care have been primarily responsible for the more rapid rise in medical costs. The adjustment to the current price level shown in table 4 for all the programs was, however, made on the basis of the overall index.

When adjusted for price level changes, total social welfare expenditures about doubled between 1934-35 and 1954-55. Adjusted expenditures per capita increased 65 percent.

Social Welfare and Other Government Expenditures

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, social welfare expenditures as defined in this article accounted for a little less than one-third of all government expenditures for all purposes (table 5). Excluding social insurance payments, social welfare expenditures from general revenues make up one-fourth of all government expendi-

Table 3.—*Capital outlays from public funds for schools and hospitals, fiscal years 1949-50, 1952-53, 1953-54, and 1954-55*

[In millions]

Fiscal year	Total	Schools ¹	Hospitals	
			Veterans'	Other
Total:				
1949-50	\$1,532.7	\$1,014.2	\$156.2	\$362.3
1952-53	2,400.3	1,889.9	90.0	420.4
1953-54	2,772.3	2,362.0	52.2	358.1
1954-55	3,206.2	2,786.4	33.0	386.8
From Federal funds:				
1949-50	222.4	5.9	156.2	60.3
1952-53	341.3	139.9	90.0	111.4
1953-54	268.1	119.8	52.2	96.1
1954-55	255.2	141.4	33.0	80.8
From State and local funds:				
1949-50	1,310.3	1,008.3	—	302.0
1952-53	2,059.0	1,750.0	—	309.0
1953-54	2,504.2	2,242.2	—	262.0
1954-55	2,951.0	2,645.0	—	306.0

¹ Includes capital outlays for public elementary and secondary schools and publicly controlled higher education.

tures from general revenues. The picture is somewhat different when expenditures from Federal funds and from State and local funds are examined separately.

About 40 percent of all social welfare expenditures in 1954-55 came from Federal funds, and 60 percent from State and local funds. Because the Federal expenditures, other than those for social insurance and the veterans' programs, take the form primarily of grants in aid to the States, two-thirds of the total expenditures were used for programs administered by the States or localities.

On the other hand, of total government expenditures (including social insurance payments) of \$99 billion in 1954-55, \$69 billion was spent by the Federal Government and \$30 billion by State and local governments.⁷ Social welfare expenditures accounted for 19 percent of all Federal expenditures, including social insurance and related payments, and for 11 percent of all Federal expen-

Table 2.—*Social welfare expenditures as percent of gross national product, selected fiscal years 1934-35-1954-55*

Fiscal year	Gross national product (in billions)	Social welfare expenditures as percent of gross national product						
		Total	Social insurance	Public aid	Health and medical services	Education	Other welfare services	Veterans' programs
1934-35	\$68.7	11.5	0.6	5.9	0.9	3.2	0.2	0.7
1939-40	95.7	9.6	1.3	3.8	.8	2.9	.1	.6
1944-45	218.3	3.6	.6	.5	.5	1.6	.1	.4
1949-50	263.0	9.0	1.8	.9	.8	2.8	.2	2.5
1952-53	357.9	7.4	1.8	.8	.8	2.6	.2	1.2
1953-54	359.7	8.1	2.3	.8	.8	2.8	.3	1.1
1954-55	373.1	8.7	2.7	.8	.9	2.9	.2	1.2

⁷ State unemployment insurance benefit payments are here treated as State expenditures; in the Federal Budget and in the national income series of the Department of Commerce from which the government expenditure data used here are derived, State withdrawals from the unemployment insurance trust fund appear as Federal expenditures.

Table 4.—Social welfare expenditures per capita under civilian public programs, actual and 1955 prices, selected fiscal years 1934-35—1954-55

Fiscal year	Per capita ¹ social welfare expenditures							Social welfare expenditures in 1955 prices	
	Total ²	Social insurance	Public aid	Health and medical services	Other welfare services	Veterans' programs	Education	Total ³ (in millions)	Total per capita ¹
Per capita ¹	Per child aged 5-17								
1934-35.....	\$62.08	\$3.03	\$32.00	\$5.06	\$0.90	\$3.55	\$17.54	\$70.78	\$15,526.6
1939-40.....	69.63	9.26	27.98	6.09	1.01	4.08	21.18	92.77	17,543.2
1944-45.....	61.97	10.36	8.16	7.83	1.65	7.19	26.68	119.68	11,848.3
1949-50.....	159.67	31.72	16.72	14.64	3.66	43.89	48.96	239.52	180.62
1952-53.....	171.14	42.67	17.62	18.19	5.12	27.28	59.96	274.14	26,581.5
1953-54.....	185.28	52.33	17.69	19.05	5.80	26.12	63.89	277.89	29,076.8
1954-55.....	201.98	61.56	18.67	20.74	5.75	27.18	67.53	296.73	32,464.4
Percentage change, 1955 from 1935:									
Actual expenditures.....	+225	+1,932	-42	+370	+530	+666	+285	+319	+312
Expenditures in 1955 prices.....	+65	+929	-70	+108	+223	+288	+95	+113	+109

¹ Per capita figures relate to total civilian population of continental United States as of end of December.

² Includes public housing, not shown separately.

³ For actual expenditures, see table 1.

ditures from general revenues. They accounted for 62 percent of State and local expenditures, including social insurance payments, and 57 percent of expenditures from the States' general revenues (table 5). These proportions reflect the traditional division of functions and responsibilities between the Federal and the State and local governments in this country, as modified by changing economic circumstances. They may also provide some clue as to why many persons in other countries, looking only to the Federal Budget, may still think of the United States as a country that neglects the welfare needs of its people.

The comparison of social welfare expenditures with all government expenditures omits the payments made under the State workmen's compensation and temporary disability insurance programs by private insurance carriers. These amounts are not public funds and should not be included in any figure on total government expenditures. Since the payments are required by law and in most States may be insured under public funds or through private carriers at the employer's option, they are included with social insurance program expenditures in all tables other than table 5.

Private Welfare Expenditures

Information on private welfare expenditures is too inexact and incom-

plete to provide a firm basis for detailed, year-by-year comparisons. The general relationships between private and public welfare expenditures changed little between 1953-54⁸ and 1954-55. A few summary comparisons can, however, be made.

In discussing private expenditures for welfare purposes, it is important to distinguish between two different though not unrelated concepts. One has to do with the total amount spent privately for education or health or old age, disability, or life

⁸ See Ida C. Merriam, "Social Welfare in the United States, 1934-54," *Social Security Bulletin*, October 1955, pages 13-14.

Table 5.—Social welfare expenditures in relation to government expenditures for all purposes, selected fiscal years 1934-35—1954-55

[In millions]

Fiscal year	Social welfare expenditures			Social welfare expenditures from general revenues		
	Total as percent of government expenditures for all purposes ¹	From Federal funds as percent of Federal expenditures for all purposes	From State and local funds as percent of State-local expenditures for all purposes ²	Total as percent of all government expenditures from general revenues	From Federal funds as percent of all Federal expenditures from general revenues	
					All programs	All other than veterans'
1934-35.....	59.9	47.1	72.2	58.3	45.8	38.6
1939-40.....	49.5	36.4	63.1	45.6	33.0	27.1
1944-45.....	7.5	2.5	66.8	6.5	1.8	.8
1949-50.....	37.2	23.2	64.7	32.2	19.1	4.0
1952-53.....	25.7	13.9	62.0	20.8	8.7	3.1
1953-54.....	29.1	16.2	62.3	23.5	9.9	3.6
1954-55.....	32.0	19.1	61.5	24.8	10.7	3.9

¹ Expenditures from general revenues and from social insurance trust funds; the portion of workmen's compensation and temporary disability insurance payments made through private carriers was

omitted in computing percentages.

² Includes expenditures from State accounts in the unemployment trust fund, but excludes Federal grants-in-aid.

insurance; the other concerns the amount of private philanthropic contributions for these and other "welfare" purposes.

In considering first the relation between total private and total public spending for purposes that have become identified as social welfare purposes, it is useful to compare the general magnitudes involved. For education, between 75 percent and 80 percent of all expenditures in the United States are from public funds. Private expenditures for education in 1954-55 included about \$400 million for construction and \$2.8 billion in current expenditures, primarily tuition fees. About 40 percent of these current expenditures went for higher education, compared with about 12 percent of public expenditures (excluding construction). This difference reflects the lesser extent to which higher education, compared with primary and secondary education, has been made available without direct charge to all young persons who want it.

Medical care and health services, on the other hand, are paid for primarily through private expenditures. Private expenditures for medical services amounted to about \$10.9 billion and private funds for hospital construction to about \$350 million in 1954. Public funds thus supported a little less than 30 percent of the combined total outlay for civilian medical and health care.

Private pension plans paid perhaps

\$540 million in age and disability benefits in the fiscal year 1954-55. For most of the persons receiving such benefits, the private annuity was designed to supplement an old-age and survivors insurance benefit. Increasingly, employee benefit plans and individuals are adjusting their life insurance coverage to reflect the availability of survivor benefits under old-age and survivors insurance. The Institute of Life Insurance estimates that death benefit payments under group life insurance amounted to almost \$600 million in 1955 and under all types of policies, including those individually purchased, to \$2.2 billion. Private cash sickness insurance payments (not including payments by private carriers or self-insurers under the public laws of California, New Jersey, and New York), plus paid sick leave, amounted to about \$1.2 billion in 1954.

Private contributions for all philanthropic and religious purposes in 1954, the latest year for which data are available, amounted to about \$5.4 billion. About \$2.8 billion of the total went to religious organizations. Private charitable organizations spent for health purposes—medical and hospital care, research, health information, hospital construction—about \$750 million, including about \$80 million spent by religious organizations for health services. Perhaps \$1.1 billion, including \$270 million from church funds, went for welfare services—family counseling, specialized services for children, recreation, group work, institutional care, and similar services.

Conclusion

From the earliest period of its history, the United States has worked toward the goal of social welfare through a variety of public and private programs and activities. Before the end of the eighteenth century the Federal Government had set aside land from the public domain for the support of public education, established quarantine regulations and a

marine hospital service, and begun the payment of pensions to veterans and their survivors. The nineteenth century was marked by a steady growth first of local action and then, from about the middle of the century, of State action in the field of education, health, and welfare. During the same period, private social welfare groups were giving impetus and direction to reform efforts. The first and second decades of the twentieth century saw the beginning of social insurance for all workers, with workmen's compensation legislation in most of the States (special retirement systems for State and local government employees began somewhat earlier), and the beginning of modern public assistance programs, with the development of State mother's aid and later State old-age pension laws.

The Social Security Act of 1935 established or laid the basis for a large part of our present social welfare structure. The national system of old-age insurance it established has become the old-age, survivor, and disability insurance system, covering almost all persons who work for a living. The nationwide system of State unemployment insurance programs made possible by the act provides a stabilizing influence on the economy as well as partial support to unemployed workers and their families. The Social Security Act also marked the acceptance of Federal responsibility for other health and welfare needs and the use of Federal grants in aid to strengthen State programs of public assistance, maternal and child health and child welfare services, and vocational rehabilitation and general public health programs. The health and vocational rehabilitation grants were subsequently placed under separate legislation and expanded in scope and amount.

The growth in the public programs in the past 20 years has been accompanied by a substantial growth in private pension and other employee benefit plans supplementing and filling in gaps in the public programs.

There has also been an expansion of private welfare services of many kinds and a new interest in the non-monetary needs of such groups as the aged or families and young people with special problems or subject to particular strains.

In spite of the tremendous expansion of social welfare expenditures since 1934-35, the amounts thus channeled into public education, health, and welfare programs represented in the fiscal year 1954-55 less than 9 percent of our national output. Some further expansion both in dollar expenditures and in the proportion of our total production devoted to these programs is probable. The dollar outlays will rise as a result of population increases even if price levels remain stable. As more and more of the persons reaching retirement age or becoming disabled qualify for old-age, survivor, or disability benefits, more of the total goods and services used by these groups in the population—that is to say, more of the total national output—will be distributed through this insurance program. There is evidence that the American people are likely in the next few years to give a sufficiently high priority to improving and expanding public education so that the share, as well as the volume, of the national product used for education may increase. Health needs and potentials are also attracting increasing attention.

The gains of increasing productivity can be used in many ways—more leisure, higher personal incomes, improved social services, increased participation in worldwide technical development, and other measures for national security. It is probable that in the future, as in the past, such gains will be used in all these ways. As tightly as most of the existing social welfare programs are woven into the fabric of our economic and social institutions, there remains a wide and continuing range of choice and decision as to the direction and pace of their future development.

Concurrent Receipt of Public Assistance and Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

The increasing attention focused in recent years on both our aged population and our children has brought with it recognition of the importance of the relationship between the income-maintenance programs established under the Social Security Act for these two groups. Accordingly, the Bureau of Public Assistance summarizes in the Bulletin each year State reports on concurrent receipt of old-age and survivors insurance benefits and public assistance payments. The article that follows is based on reports for early 1956.

THE rapidly growing importance of old-age and survivors insurance as a source of income for aged persons has contributed to the gradual decline in the number of persons receiving old-age assistance. The Social Security Act amendments of 1950, 1952, and 1954 have made it possible for the insurance program increasingly to assume the major role in providing basic economic security to retired men and women and their dependents, as well as to the survivors of deceased wage earners.

In 1948 the Advisory Council to the Senate Finance Committee found that about 75 percent more aged persons were receiving old-age assistance than were receiving benefits under the insurance program. Today there are more than two and one-half times as many aged beneficiaries as recipients of old-age assistance—6.5 million compared with 2.5 million. This shift has had several significant effects on the old-age assistance program. It has (1) reduced the number of recipients by removing from the rolls some who have become eligible for insurance benefits through the extended coverage of the 1950 and 1954 amendments, (2) reduced substantially the number of aged individuals who otherwise would be applying for assistance, and (3) gradually increased the number of recipients who are also insurance beneficiaries.

Since both old-age and survivors insurance and public assistance are income-maintenance programs for the aged and for paternal orphans,

the relationship between them is of continuing interest. To measure the extent to which aged persons and families with dependent children are receiving payments under the two programs, once each year all the States submit reports based on a sample of assistance recipients. These reports show the number of aged and child beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance who also receive public assistance and the amounts of the benefit and the assistance payment received. The following article is based on this year's reports. Data concerning aged recipients were collected for the month of February, and most of the States chose either February or March for the information on recipients of aid to dependent children.¹

Aged Persons Receiving OASI and OAA

During the period from September 1950 to February 1956 the proportion of the aged population receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits rose 156 percent—from 177 per 1,000 persons aged 65 and over to 453 per 1,000 (chart 1). This increase has brought the insurance program to a position where, as a source of income for the aged, it overshadows in importance the old-age assistance program; in that program, over the same period, the recipient rates receded from 226 per 1,000 aged persons to 178 per 1,000.

¹ For aid to dependent children, February 1956 data for 29 States, March data for New York (except New York City, which reported January data) and 19 other States, November 1955 for 1 State, and May 1956 for 1 State.

by SUE OSSMAN*

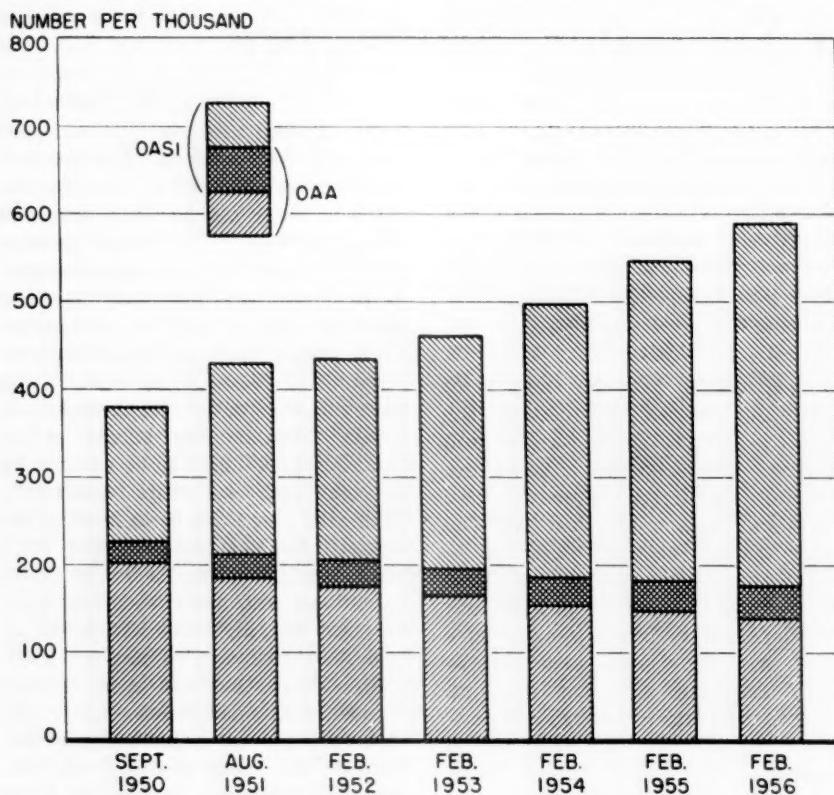
For several reasons, the recipient rate for old-age assistance has not dropped as sharply as the beneficiary rate for old-age and survivors insurance has risen. Many persons currently receiving old-age assistance do not have and are likely never to have an opportunity to obtain insured status under the insurance program. Many of them are widows who have not worked in recent years and whose husbands died before having had the opportunity to be covered by old-age and survivors insurance. They may therefore be in need of assistance for the remainder of their lives. Another group is made up of individuals who, when they reach retirement age, have not had sufficient insurance coverage to provide them with benefits that are large enough to meet their basic needs. They may have to apply for supplementary assistance, and many of them, too, may need such help for the rest of their lives. Finally, the old-age and survivors insurance program was not designed to provide complete protection for persons who have special needs, especially medical care needs. Public assistance will continue to be a necessary supplement for such persons.

Although the old-age assistance recipient rate is declining, the number of aged recipients who also get benefits under the insurance program has risen gradually. Almost twice as many persons were getting both types of payment in February 1956 as in September 1950—516,300 compared with 276,200 (table 1). With the extension in insurance coverage provided by the amendments to the Social Security Act the group potentially eligible for old-age assistance may be expected to include more insurance beneficiaries.

After the 1950 amendments there was a sharp rise in the number of aged recipients who also received insurance benefits. The minimum benefit then payable to retired workers was \$20; with many of the newly eligible beneficiaries receiving benefits near

* Division of Program Statistics and Analysis, Bureau of Public Assistance.

Chart 1.—Number of aged persons receiving OAA, OASI, or both per 1,000 persons aged 65 and over, selected months, September 1950—February 1956



the minimum, a considerable number of old-age assistance recipients who were getting benefits for the first time continued to need public aid. In addition, applicants for old-age assistance during the 12 months after September 1950 included a number of beneficiaries who needed assistance to supplement their benefits. As a result the number of persons receiving both types of payments was more than 100,000 greater in August 1951 than in September 1950. Except in one year, the annual increases since August 1951 have been somewhat more gradual, amounting to between 20,000 and 30,000.

Although the number of aged beneficiaries who also receive assistance has risen, the proportion that such beneficiaries comprise of all aged beneficiaries has declined. Of the 6.5 million persons aged 65 and over getting old-age and survivors insurance benefits in February 1956, only 8 percent received supplementary assistance. In September 1950, August

1951, and February 1952 the proportion had been approximately 12 percent.

As the number of aged assistance recipients with insurance benefits has increased and the total number of recipients of old-age assistance has declined, the proportion of recipients

with benefits has gradually gone up. By February 1956, 1 out of every 5 recipients of old-age assistance was also receiving benefits, compared with 1 out of every 10 on the rolls in September 1950.

State Changes, February 1955—February 1956

The proportion of recipients who also had insurance benefits was larger in February 1956 than it had been a year earlier in all but four of the 51 States that reported.² In two States, Virginia and West Virginia, the proportion was the same as in the preceding year.

New Mexico and Hawaii were the only States reporting decreases. In New Mexico the percentage of recipients also getting insurance benefits dropped from 11.6 in February 1955 to 8.1 in February 1956. This decline was attributed by the State to several factors—reduction from 100 percent to 65 percent in the amount of need met by the agency in early 1955, tighter eligibility requirements relating to property ownership, and several other restrictive changes in agency policy. As a consequence, many of the "less needy" cases that were closed included recipients who had also received benefits a year earlier. Although the cut in assistance payments was restored by the end of the year, it is believed that

² Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, which reported no cases receiving both assistance payments and insurance benefits, are excluded from the analysis.

Table 1.—Aged persons and families with children receiving both OASI benefits and assistance payments, 1948–56

Month and year	Aged persons receiving both OASI and OAA			Families with children receiving both OASI and ADC		
	Number	Percent of—		Number	Percent of—	
		Aged OASI beneficiaries	OAA recipients		OASI beneficiary families with children	ADC families
June 1948	146,000	10.0	6.1	21,600	6.7	4.8
September 1950	276,200	12.6	9.8	32,300	8.3	4.9
August 1951	376,500	11.9	13.8	30,700	6.7	5.0
February 1952	406,000	12.0	15.1	30,000	6.1	5.0
February 1953	426,500	10.7	16.3	30,600	5.7	5.3
February 1954 ¹	463,000	9.7	18.0	31,900	5.4	5.9
February 1955	488,800	8.7	19.2	32,100	4.9	5.2
February 1956 ²	516,300	8.0	20.4	32,600	4.6	5.3

¹ November 1953 data for ADC families.

² Data for ADC families for month other than February for 22 States. See table 4, footnote 1.

relatively few of these less needy cases had been reinstated by February 1956.

In Hawaii, also, the proportion of recipients with insurance benefits was smaller in February of this year—14.9 percent compared with 15.7 percent in February 1955. Here the reduction was largely the result of removing from the list of basic requirements five items previously recognized by the agency. This change had the effect of disqualifying for assistance a number of recipients who were getting small assistance payments.

Table 2.—Number of aged OASI beneficiaries per 1,000 population aged 65 and over and percent of OAA recipients with OASI benefits, February 1956

State ¹ and beneficiary-rate group	OASI beneficiaries per 1,000 population aged 65 and over	Percent of OAA recipients with OASI benefits				
		Less than 10	10-14	15-19	20-24	25 or more
Total, 53 States	453			20.4		
Less than 300:						
North Dakota	227		12.6			
Mississippi	252	6.9				
South Dakota	291		14.0			
South Carolina	299	5.9				
300-349:						
Georgia	312	9.1				
New Mexico	317	8.1				
Oklahoma	320			16.4		
Texas	322		13.3			
Louisiana	322				20.3	
Arkansas	323	6.5				
Tennessee	324	7.6				
North Carolina	329	8.1				
Nebraska	336			17.1		
Alabama	349		10.4			
350-399:						
Kansas	356			17.2		
Iowa	359			18.4		
Kentucky	360		10.3			
Montana	367				23.5	
District of Columbia	370				22.1	
Wyoming	386					27.1
Minnesota	388			19.1		
Virginia	397	5.3				
Missouri	397				23.7	
400-449:						
Colorado	407					29.5
Idaho	423				24.1	
Utah	434			19.5		
450-499:						
Nevada	450					43.2
Illinois	459				20.5	
Wisconsin	466				23.2	
Indiana	473			18.8		
Maryland	475			18.9		
Ohio	481				22.2	
Alaska	481					34.3
Arizona	482				23.8	
West Virginia	483	4.9				
Hawaii	485		14.9			
Vermont	486					28.2
California	499					39.3
500 or more:						
Michigan	502				24.6	
Washington	505					31.9
Delaware	507			16.0		
New York	525					26.7
Pennsylvania	535			17.4		
Oregon	541					30.9
Massachusetts	554					37.3
New Hampshire	564					26.3
New Jersey	567				23.7	
Connecticut	571					34.7
Maine	575					28.0
Florida	579					25.1
Rhode Island	606					34.7

¹ Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not shown because they did not report any cases receiving both assistance payments and insurance benefits.

The largest increase in the number of aged recipients with both types of payments (577 percent) occurred in Alabama, where the number rose from 1,500 in February 1955 to more than 10,000 in February 1956. Under a policy adopted in Alabama in early 1955, minimum payments were reduced from \$10 to \$1 and individuals with budget deficits of less than \$10 thus became eligible for assistance. This policy tends to increase the number of insurance beneficiaries on the assistance rolls, since many of them need relatively small payments

to supplement their benefits. Other liberalizations, such as the repeal of the relatives' responsibility law, increases in amounts provided under the State's assistance standards, and increases in the amounts of property recipients may own, also contributed to the large increase in Alabama.

State Differences

In February 1956 the proportion of aged assistance recipients with insurance benefits ranged from 4.9 percent in West Virginia to 43.2 percent in Nevada (table 2). Small State percentages reflect one or both of two circumstances: (1) a relatively small proportion of aged persons receiving benefits, and (2) assistance payments that are low because State funds are small in relation to the number of needy persons and relatively few aged beneficiaries are eligible for assistance. These conditions are most likely to be found in States whose economies are largely agricultural.³

In nine States fewer than 10 percent of the aged assistance recipients also received benefits. The aged beneficiary rate in eight of these nine States was substantially less than the national rate of 453 per 1,000 persons aged 65 and over. West Virginia's beneficiary rate was somewhat higher than the national average, but limited assistance funds permitted payments to only the neediest aged persons. Average assistance payments for February 1956 in these nine States ranged from \$27.85 to \$47.17, considerably less than the national average of \$54.08.

States with relatively more old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries among their aged populations were more likely to have also a larger proportion of beneficiaries in their old-age assistance caseloads. In 13 of the 25 States with 450 or more beneficiaries per 1,000 aged persons, beneficiaries made up at least one-fourth of the old-age assistance caseloads, with the proportions ranging from 25.1 percent to 43.2 percent. Three of the

³ It is expected that the 1954 amendments, which extended old-age and survivors insurance coverage to farmers and additional agricultural workers, will increase the number of beneficiaries in these States after sufficient time has elapsed for those covered to be eligible for benefits.

13 States—Florida, Maine, and Vermont—had average assistance payments less than the national average. Colorado and Wyoming (with beneficiary rates of less than 450 per 1,000 aged persons) also had as many as one-fourth of their recipients getting both types of payments, but these two States had an average assistance payment higher than that for the country as a whole. Most of the States with at least one-fourth of their recipients getting both assistance payments and benefits under the insurance program have a relatively high degree of industrialization and are located either in the Northeast or the West.

In 27 States, 10-24 percent of the assistance recipients also had insurance benefits. Most of these States had beneficiary rates that were less than the national average, although in four—Delaware, Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—the beneficiary rate was more than 500 per 1,000 aged in the population. Average assistance payments in these four States varied widely, but none was among the groups of States with the highest or the lowest average payment per recipient.

As the number of aged insurance beneficiaries increases the proportion receiving old-age assistance usually declines. Only Alabama, Alaska, Rhode Island, and Vermont were exceptions to the general rule and showed a higher percentage of beneficiaries on the assistance rolls in February 1956 than in the preceding February. The proportion of beneficiaries receiving assistance to supplement their other income varied widely from State to State. In 14 States less than 5 percent of the aged beneficiaries received supplementary assistance; the proportion was lowest—0.9 percent—in Virginia (table 3). On the other hand, four States reported that more than one-fifth of the beneficiaries were receiving assistance, and in Louisiana the proportion was almost two-fifths.

The proportion of insurance beneficiaries receiving assistance was low in States with relatively low recipient rates and was generally high in States where the old-age assistance recipient rate was relatively high. For example, in the 11 States where

the number of recipients per 1,000 persons aged 65 and over was less than 100, fewer than 5 percent of the aged beneficiaries received supplementary assistance. Many of these States with low recipient rates are highly industrialized, with greater old-age and survivors insurance coverage and relatively more insurance beneficiaries than the States with high recipient rates. In addition, benefit payments are generally higher in these States because wage levels are usually higher in industrial than in nonindustrial employment.

In the 12 States with old-age assistance recipient rates of 100-149 per 1,000 aged persons, less than 10 percent of the insurance beneficiaries received assistance. In two of these States, fewer than 5 percent of the beneficiaries received assistance.

Of the seven other States with recipient rates less than the national average of 178 per 1,000 aged, two reported that more than 10 percent of their beneficiaries were receiving supplementary assistance.

The 21 States with recipient rates exceeding the national average, how-

Table 3.—Number of OAA recipients per 1,000 population aged 65 and over and percent of aged OASI beneficiaries receiving OAA, February 1956

State ¹ and recipient-rate group	OAA recipients per 1,000 population aged 65 and over	Percent of aged OASI beneficiaries receiving OAA			
		Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20 or more
Total, 53 States.....	178		8.0		
Less than 100:					
New Jersey.....	43	1.8			
District of Columbia.....	47	2.8			
Delaware.....	54	1.7			
Pennsylvania.....	54	1.7			
Maryland.....	56	2.2			
New York.....	67	3.4			
Hawaii.....	67	2.1			
Virginia.....	69	.9			
Connecticut.....	80	4.9			
Indiana.....	88	3.5			
New Hampshire.....	99	4.6			
100-149:					
Rhode Island.....	100		5.8		
Illinois.....	104	4.7			
Wisconsin.....	118		5.9		
Nebraska.....	119		6.0		
Oregon.....	119		6.8		
Ohio.....	123		5.7		
Maine.....	128		6.2		
Michigan.....	130		6.4		
Iowa.....	134		6.9		
Montana.....	143		9.2		
North Dakota.....	144		8.0		
West Virginia.....	149	1.5			
150-199:					
Kansas.....	158		7.6		
South Dakota.....	161		7.8		
Minnesota.....	164		8.1		
Massachusetts.....	167				11.2
Vermont.....	169		9.8		
Wyoming.....	171				12.0
Idaho.....	171		9.7		
Utah.....	184		8.3		
Nevada.....	185				18.3
North Carolina.....	197	4.8			
200-299:					
Kentucky.....	214		6.1		
Florida.....	221		9.6		
New Mexico.....	226		5.7		
Washington.....	232				14.6
Tennessee.....	241		5.7		
California.....	247				19.5
Arizona.....	255				12.6
Missouri.....	295				17.6
300-399:					
South Carolina.....	319		6.3		
Alaska.....	325		6.6		
Arkansas.....	327				23.3
Texas.....	364				15.1
Colorado.....	367				26.6
Georgia.....	394				11.5
400 or more:					
Mississippi.....	440				12.1
Oklahoma.....	446				22.9
Alabama.....	447				13.2
Louisiana.....	612				38.6

¹ Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not shown because they did not report any cases receiving both assistance payments and insurance benefits.

ever, presented a mixed situation. In North Carolina less than 5 percent of the aged insurance beneficiaries received assistance, while four States had more than 20 percent on the rolls. The proportion of beneficiaries getting assistance payments fell in the 5-9 percent range in seven States and in the 10-19 percent range in the other nine.

Families With Children Receiving OASI and ADC

As a result of the growth of old-age and survivors insurance and the sharp decline in recent years in the total number of orphans, only a small part of the program of aid to dependent children today is concerned with meeting need because of the death of a parent—the major risk for which old-age and survivors insurance makes provision in relation to children. Of the families receiving aid to dependent children, the proportion currently on the rolls because of the death of a father is about 13 percent, or only half as large as it was in 1948. With 9 out of every 10 families in the country protected by old-age and survivors insurance, few of the paternal orphans in the future will be without an insurance benefit. Aid to dependent children is thus becoming more and more a program meeting need created by the absence of a parent from the home or by a parent's disability.

In February 1956, 32,600 families received payments under both the program of aid to dependent children and the insurance program. About 80 percent of these families were receiving insurance benefits based on the wage record of a father who had died, and for 17 percent eligibility for benefits was on the basis of an aged retired father's wage record. Three percent were receiving benefits on the basis of the wage record of a deceased mother.

As the insurance program has expanded, the proportion of beneficiary families receiving aid to dependent children has declined. About 8.3 percent of the beneficiary families received aid to dependent children in September 1950; in early 1956 the proportion was down to 4.6 percent. The proportion of assistance families who were receiving insurance bene-

Table 4.—Concurrent receipt of OASI benefits and assistance payments by OAA recipients and ADC cases, February 1956¹

State ²	Persons receiving OAA and OASI as percent of—		Cases receiving ADC and OASI—	
	OAA recipients	OASI beneficiaries	Families as percent of ADC families	Children as percent of OASI child beneficiaries ³
			Total, 53 States	5.3
Total, 53 States	20.4	8.0		
Alabama	10.4	13.2	4.4	7.7
Alaska	34.3	23.3	9.2	27.1
Arizona	23.8	12.6	5.5	6.7
Arkansas	6.5	6.6	5.1	7.3
California	39.3	19.5	5.5	7.8
Colorado	29.5	26.6	4.0	6.0
Connecticut	34.7	4.9	6.5	5.8
Delaware	16.0	1.7	3.5	4.9
District of Columbia	22.1	2.8	4.2	6.7
Florida	25.1	9.6	6.9	12.6
Georgia	9.1	11.5	7.8	9.2
Hawaii	14.9	2.1	3.0	6.9
Idaho	24.1	9.7	6.3	6.3
Illinois	20.5	4.7	4.6	5.0
Indiana	18.8	3.5	9.1	6.9
Iowa	18.4	6.9	8.6	9.7
Kansas	17.2	7.6	7.1	6.1
Kentucky	10.3	6.1	9.9	17.2
Louisiana	20.3	38.6	4.3	9.1
Maine	28.0	6.2	12.5	14.8
Maryland	18.9	2.2	3.0	3.2
Massachusetts	37.3	11.2	7.2	6.9
Michigan	24.6	6.4	7.7	7.6
Minnesota	19.1	8.1	9.1	10.4
Mississippi	6.9	12.1	4.8	10.0
Missouri	23.7	17.6	6.6	10.3
Montana	23.5	9.2	7.2	8.9
Nebraska	17.1	6.0	5.9	5.3
Nevada	43.2	18.3	6.5	4.6
New Hampshire	26.3	4.6	10.3	5.3
New Jersey	23.7	1.8	6.5	3.1
New Mexico	8.1	5.7	4.4	11.7
New York	26.7	3.4	2.7	4.1
North Carolina	8.1	4.8	4.8	7.0
North Dakota	12.6	8.0	7.3	12.5
Ohio	22.2	5.7	9.0	6.3
Oklahoma	16.4	22.9	5.7	12.4
Oregon	30.9	6.8	7.5	5.0
Pennsylvania	17.4	1.7	3.8	4.0
Rhode Island	34.7	5.8	3.1	5.4
South Carolina	5.9	6.3	3.1	3.4
South Dakota	14.0	7.8	6.3	13.0
Tennessee	7.6	5.7	6.1	10.5
Texas	13.3	15.1	6.4	6.2
Utah	19.5	8.3	9.4	8.0
Vermont	28.2	9.8	12.9	11.7
Virginia	5.3	.9	4.1	3.9
Washington	31.9	14.6	6.9	6.5
West Virginia	4.9	1.5	2.5	5.2
Wisconsin	23.2	5.9	9.6	8.0
Wyoming	27.1	12.0	7.5	5.2

¹ March data for ADC for Arizona, California, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York (except for New York City, which reported January data), North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin;

May data for Illinois; November 1955 data for Ohio.

² Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not shown because they did not report any cases receiving both assistance payments and insurance benefits.

³ Data given in terms of children because OASI data on beneficiary families are not available by State.

fits rose slightly from September 1950 to February 1954, from 4.9 percent to 5.9 percent. After dropping to 5.2 percent in February 1955, there was again a slight increase, to 5.3 percent, in February 1956.

The families receiving both types of payments were generally larger than other families receiving only survivor benefits or only assistance payments. Although fewer than 5 percent of the beneficiary families

with children were receiving assistance in February 1956, the children in these families represented 7 percent of all child beneficiaries (table 4). Because of the overall maximum on family benefits written into the Social Security Act, large families are more likely to need supplementation of the old-age and survivors insurance benefits than are those with fewer children.

The causes that underlie State var-

lations in the proportion of old-age assistance recipients getting old-age and survivors insurance benefits—the extent of insurance coverage and differences in assistance policies—operate also in the program of aid to dependent children. Variations among the States in the proportion of families receiving this type of aid because the father is dead also affect the proportion of beneficiary families receiving assistance.

Effect of OASI on Assistance Costs

The old-age and survivors insurance program has reduced caseloads and costs in assistance by providing income to large numbers of aged persons and to a substantial proportion of the Nation's paternal orphans.

In February 1956, 25 percent of all aged persons in the population who were not insurance beneficiaries received old-age assistance payments but only 8 percent of the aged beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance received old-age assistance to supplement their incomes. These percentages clearly indicate that a significantly larger number of aged persons would be in need of public assistance if they were not receiving insurance benefits.

Because all income and resources of the recipient are taken into account in determining the amount of his need, assistance payments to persons receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits are, on the average, 20 percent lower than payments to recipients of old-age assistance

alone. In February 1956 the average old-age assistance payment for recipients with both types of payments was \$44.74, compared with \$56.39 for those not getting insurance benefits. These amounts represented an average increase from the preceding February of \$3.82 for beneficiary-recipients and \$2.19 for other recipients. Approximately one-sixth of all old-age assistance payments, or somewhat more than \$23 million, was paid to aged beneficiaries as a supplement to their insurance payment.

In February 1956 the average insurance benefit received by aged persons getting both assistance payments and insurance benefits was \$38.70 or about 70 percent of the average benefit to all aged beneficiaries. This amount was virtually the same as that a year earlier.

Payments of aid to dependent children for February 1956 to families including one or more insurance beneficiaries amounted to \$2.2 million or 4.1 percent of the total amount paid to families under the assistance program. Because the number of families with insurance benefits is increasing, relatively fewer families in which the father has died need assistance, and relatively less assistance goes to families receiving benefits than to other families. The average assistance payment to families receiving both types of payments was \$68.98, compared with \$90.75 for families not receiving insurance benefits. The average increase in assistance payments from the preceding February was smaller for bene-

ficiary families than for nonbeneficiary families—\$2.27 compared with \$3.58.

The average benefit paid to beneficiary families receiving assistance was \$63.43 in February 1956 or \$1.00 less than it had been a year earlier. For all survivor families consisting of widows and children the average old-age and survivors insurance benefit was \$121.60, or almost twice that received by those who were also receiving aid to dependent children.

Future Trends

The full impact on public assistance of the old-age and survivors insurance program will become more apparent in the future. With the insurance program extended to practically all gainfully employed persons, including farmers and farm workers, the old-age assistance program will become predominantly a program supplying necessary supplementary cash payments to old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries whose benefits do not meet all their needs and financial aid to persons who have high medical care costs or other special needs. The growth of the old-age and survivors insurance program, accelerated by the 1954 and 1956 amendments, will, however, decrease the need for public assistance for many persons. It may be said that in the not too distant future, aid to dependent children will be almost wholly confined to meeting need arising from causes other than death—from the disability or absence of the father from the home.

Notes and Brief Reports

Age and Sex of Persons Concurrently Receiving OASI and OAA *

Once a year the States make a sample study of public assistance recipients to determine the effect of the old-age and survivors insurance program on public assistance. Data are obtained on the number of old-age assistance recipients who are also

receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits, and similar data are collected for the program of aid to dependent children.¹

Among the population aged 65 and over, the latest available data—for February 1956—indicate that the number receiving both old-age and survivors insurance benefits and old-age assistance payments represents

20.4 percent of all old-age assistance recipients and, conversely, 8.1 percent² of all aged beneficiaries of old-age and survivors insurance. Study of these ratios for recent years indicates a slightly downward trend for the proportion of aged insurance beneficiaries receiving old-age assistance and a marked upward trend in the ratio of assistance recipients receiving old-age and survivors insurance. It is likely that these trends

* Prepared by Robert J. Myers, Chief Actuary, Social Security Administration.

¹ See Sue Ossman, "Concurrent Receipt of Public Assistance and Old-Age and Survivors Insurance," pages 11-16 of this issue.

² Because certain adjustments were possible only in the national data, used here, the percentage is slightly higher than that shown in the article cited.

will continue in the future, at least with respect to the proportion of old-age assistance recipients receiving old-age and survivors insurance. As the coverage of the insurance program becomes virtually universal, this proportion will no doubt approach 100 percent. It will never reach it, however, because many individuals at the lowest economic levels (low-income farmers and migratory and occasional farm and domestic workers) will not qualify for old-age and survivors insurance benefits but will be in serious need of economic aid upon reaching age 65.

It is known that the aged individuals receiving both old-age and survivors insurance and old-age assistance have an age and sex distribution that is considerably different from the distributions for those receiving only old-age assistance or only old-age and survivors insurance. Unfortunately, however, information on these characteristics is not collected regularly. Because such data give some insight into future trends, estimates as of February 1956 of the age and sex distribution of all old-age assistance recipients and those receiving both assistance and insurance payments have been made on the basis of sample studies made in early 1953.³ Similar data for all aged insurance beneficiaries can be readily estimated. Actual data are available as of December 1955 and can easily be applied—with extremely high reliability—to the total number receiving insurance benefits 2 months later. Adjustments have also been made in the data to exclude beneficiaries living outside the United States, to count only once as a beneficiary those women receiving both an old-age benefit based on their own earnings and a wife's benefit, and to exclude wife beneficiaries under age 65 with child beneficiaries in their care.

The attached table summarizes the results of these estimates. It is interesting to note that there was little variation—either by age or by sex—in the proportion of aged insurance beneficiaries who were old-age assistance recipients. On the other

Table 1.—*Estimated distribution of OASI beneficiaries, OAA recipients, and beneficiary-recipients, by age and sex, February 1956*

Age	Number (in thousands)			Beneficiary-recipients ¹ as percent of	
	OASI aged beneficiaries	OAA recipients	Beneficiary- recipients ¹	OASI aged beneficiaries	OAA recipients
Total					
Total.....	6,340	2,534	516	8.1	20
65-69.....	2,496	536	177	7.1	33
70-74.....	2,169	758	198	9.1	26
75-79.....	1,161	631	104	9.0	16
80 and over....	514	609	37	7.2	6
Men					
Total.....	3,295	1,021	287	8.7	28
65-69.....	1,173	200	94	8.0	47
70-74.....	1,146	304	112	9.8	37
75-79.....	659	262	60	9.1	23
80 and over....	317	255	21	6.6	8
Women					
Total.....	3,045	1,513	229	7.5	15
65-69.....	1,323	336	83	6.3	25
70-74.....	1,023	454	86	8.4	19
75-79.....	502	369	44	8.8	12
80 and over....	197	354	16	8.1	5

¹ Receiving both OASI benefits and OAA payments.

hand, considerable variation occurred in the proportion of old-age assistance recipients who were receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits. This ratio was 20 percent for the entire caseload; 28 percent of the men receiving old-age assistance also received old-age and survivors insurance, but only 15 percent of the women recipients. In addition, when the beneficiary-recipients are distributed by age, each higher age group shows a sharp decline in the proportion of old-age assistance recipients who are receiving old-age and survivors insurance. This ratio was 47 percent for men aged 65-69, in contrast to only 8 percent for men aged 80 and over. For women, the corresponding figures were 25 percent and 5 percent.

Consideration of these data leads to the conclusion that, if present trends continue, some 8 percent of the old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries aged 65 or over are likely to be old-age assistance recipients in the future, regardless of

the aging of the population or the maturing of the old-age and survivors insurance program. On the other hand, it is clear that the proportion of old-age assistance recipients who are receiving old-age and survivors insurance will increase from the present figure. Thus it is probable that in another 15 years at least 47 percent of the men aged 80 and over and 25 percent of the women of that age who are receiving old-age assistance will also receive old-age and survivors insurance, with a ratio for the group of about 35 percent. For the younger age groups the overall ratio will probably be significantly higher. The figures given represent a ratio that is, of course, a bare minimum because the old-age and survivors insurance program is far from maturity and the basic data used in this analysis do not reflect the effect of the 1954 amendments extending coverage to farmers and other groups.

Old-Age Insurance Benefits, 1955

Benefits Awarded

During 1955, old-age benefits were awarded to almost 910,000 persons, a record number. New highs have been recorded in 9 of the past 11 years, largely because of the continuous growth in the number of fully insured persons aged 65 or over. In 1955 the number of awards was swelled by claims arising from the liberalization in the retirement test under the 1954 amendments. These provisions, which became effective in January 1955, changed the earnings test for wage earners from a monthly to an annual basis, raised to \$1,200 the amount that beneficiaries can earn in a year before any benefits are withheld, and lowered from 75 to 72 the age at which beneficiaries can receive benefits regardless of the amount of their earnings. Thus, many persons between age 72 and age 75, and others under age 72 with moderate earnings, who had delayed filing for benefits because they were working in covered employment, filed their claims and began receiving monthly benefits.

Method of benefit computation.—

³ Recipients of Old-Age Assistance in Early 1953 (Part I—State Data), Public Assistance Report No. 26, June 1955.

Table 1.—Percentage distribution of old-age benefits awarded in 1955, by benefit-computation method and sex

[Based on 10-percent sample]

Benefit-computation method	Total	Male	Female
Total number.....	909,883	628,525	281,358
Total percent.....	100	100	100
Benefit based on earnings after 1936.....	24	21	31
Benefit based on earnings after 1950.....	76	79	69
Total percent.....	100	100	100
Beneficiary not eligible for the dropout.....	14	13	15
Benefit based on earnings after 1936.....	7	7	8
Benefit based on earnings after 1950.....	7	6	8
Beneficiary eligible for the dropout.....	86	87	85
Benefit based on earnings after 1936.....	17	14	23
Beneficiary not eligible for benefit based on earnings after 1950.....	12	9	17
Beneficiary eligible for benefit based on earnings after 1950.....	5	5	6
Benefit based on earnings after 1950.....	69	72	62
1952 benefit formula plus 1954 conversion table.....	3	2	6
1954 benefit formula.....	66	70	55

About 86 percent of the beneficiaries awarded old-age benefits in 1955 were eligible for the dropout—that is, up to 5 years of lowest earnings could be excluded in the calculation of their average monthly wage (table 1). The dropout provision may be applied if the worker has 6 quarters of coverage after June 1953, or if he first becomes eligible (that is, fully insured and aged 65 or over) for old-age benefits after August 1954. Of the awards made in 1954 under the 1954 amendments, only 24 percent could be computed with the dropout—a percentage that is understandably low since (1) awards in this period included a large proportion of beneficiaries first eligible for benefits before September 1954, and (2) the fourth quarter of 1954 marked the first time beneficiaries could qualify for the dropout on the basis of 6 quarters of coverage after June 1953. It was recognized at the time of the amendments that the percentage of

beneficiaries qualifying for the dropout would increase rapidly, leaving unable to qualify only a small group—those who have been eligible for benefits since August 1954 or earlier and who do not have sufficient work after June 1953. The figure for 1955 also showed the effect of the liberalized retirement test; virtually all workers filing because of that provision qualify for the dropout.

Awards to persons whose benefits were based on earnings after 1950 and who were eligible for the dropout are likely to be typical of future awards;

this group comprised 69 percent of all persons to whom old-age benefits were awarded in 1955. In 1954, only 16 percent of the old-age benefits awarded under the 1954 amendments were based on earnings after 1950 and awarded to persons eligible for the dropout.

For some workers, the dropout of years with low earnings does not produce a significant increase in the average monthly wage. If the worker had low earnings, it is often to his advantage to have the 1952 benefit formula applied to the average monthly wage, calculated without the dropout, and to have the resulting amount increased by means of the 1954 conversion table. Of those workers eligible for a benefit computation based on earnings after 1950 with the dropout, about 4 percent were awarded higher old-age insurance benefits under this alternative method of computation (for men, 3 percent; for women, 9 percent). The number of benefits based on this alternative computation is expected to decrease slightly during the next few years; in the long run, however, the advantage of the conversion table may continue to outweigh the effect of the dropout in a significant number of awards.

Table 3.—Number, percentage distribution, and average monthly amount of old-age benefits awarded in 1955, by starting date used in benefit computation, age, and sex

[Based partly on 10-percent sample]

Age ¹	Total			Male			Female		
	Num- ber	Per- cent	Aver- age monthly amount	Num- ber	Per- cent	Aver- age monthly amount	Num- ber	Per- cent	Aver- age monthly amount
Total.....	909,883	100	\$69.74	628,525	100	\$75.86	281,358	100	\$56.05
65-69.....	635,989	70	68.97	423,984	67	75.69	212,005	75	55.82
70-74.....	206,164	23	73.68	155,273	25	78.46	50,891	18	59.12
75-79.....	58,056	6	67.34	42,605	7	71.75	15,451	5	55.20
80 and over.....	9,674	1	50.59	6,663	1	52.61	3,011	1	46.14
Based on earnings after 1950.....	689,997	100	76.59	494,866	100	82.45	195,131	100	61.73
65-69.....	449,878	65	77.20	314,612	64	83.57	135,266	69	62.39
70-74.....	181,700	26	77.45	137,819	28	82.41	43,881	22	61.85
75-79.....	50,606	7	71.44	37,265	8	76.47	13,341	7	57.39
80 and over.....	7,813	1	54.39	5,170	1	57.92	2,643	1	47.48
Based on earnings after 1936.....	219,886	100	48.24	133,650	100	51.48	86,227	100	43.21
65-69.....	186,111	85	49.05	109,372	82	53.02	76,739	89	43.40
70-74.....	24,464	11	45.74	17,454	13	47.23	7,010	8	42.02
75-79.....	7,450	3	39.51	5,340	4	38.78	2,110	2	41.35
80 and over.....	1,861	1	34.65	1,493	1	34.19	388	(*)	36.53

¹ Age on birthday in 1955.

² Less than 0.5 percent.

In some instances, workers eligible for a benefit computation based on earnings after 1950 were awarded higher benefits when the computation was based on earnings after 1936. Among workers eligible for a benefit computation based on earnings after 1950 with the dropout, about 7 percent were awarded higher old-age benefits based on earnings after 1936 (men, 6 percent; women, 9 percent).

In all, about 24 percent of the old-age benefits awarded in 1955 were based on earnings after 1936; this percentage varied from 20 percent among persons eligible for the dropout to 51 percent among those who did not qualify.

Age distribution.—Awards to persons benefited by the liberalization in the retirement test had a significant effect on the age distribution. Of all workers aged 65-74 who filed for benefits as a result of these liberalizations, it is estimated that about half were aged 72-74. Consequently, old-age benefit awards to persons aged 70-74 made up 23 percent of the total in 1955 (table 3), compared with 17 percent in 1954. As in previous years, awards of benefits based on earnings after 1936 were concentrated at age 65; many persons in this group had no current earnings and filed for benefits as soon as they reached the retirement age.

The average age at time of award was 68.4 for men awarded old-age benefits in 1955 and 67.8 for women. These figures do not represent exact retirement ages, however, since the award action is an administrative process indicating that the adjudication of an allowed claim has been completed. A better basis for measuring retirement age is the month of entitlement — generally the first month for which a benefit is paid. An award follows the filing of a claim, usually within 1 or 2 months; entitlement, however, may precede filing by as much as 12 months—the maximum period for which retroactive payments can be made under the 1954 amendments. For beneficiaries first entitled to old-age benefits in 1954, the average age at entitlement was 67.8 for men and 67.5 for women. Since the award action is the basic source of data on age at entitlement,

Table 4.—Number, percentage distribution, and average monthly amount of old-age benefits awarded in 1955, to beneficiaries eligible for the dropout,¹ by starting date used in benefit computation, age, and sex

[Based on 10-percent sample]

Age ²	Total			Male			Female		
	Number	Percent	Average monthly amount	Number	Percent	Average monthly amount	Number	Percent	Average monthly amount
Total.....	782,155	100	\$73.53	544,371	100	\$79.84	237,784	100	\$59.09
65-69.....	563,053	72	71.79	377,501	69	78.68	185,552	78	57.78
70-74.....	168,805	22	79.60	129,480	24	84.08	39,325	17	64.88
75-79.....	44,591	6	74.47	33,539	6	78.71	11,052	5	61.60
80 and over.....	5,706	1	58.15	3,851	1	60.87	1,855	1	52.50
Based on earnings after 1950.....	628,031	100	78.78	454,653	100	84.41	173,378	100	64.00
65-69.....	418,310	67	78.69	294,241	65	84.93	124,060	72	63.88
70-74.....	161,799	26	80.46	124,555	27	84.97	37,244	21	65.35
75-79.....	42,500	7	75.66	32,279	7	79.92	10,311	6	62.32
80 and over.....	5,332	1	59.65	3,578	1	62.79	1,754	1	53.25
Based on earnings after 1936.....	154,124	100	52.15	89,718	100	56.66	64,406	100	45.87
65-69.....	144,743	94	51.86	83,260	93	56.59	61,483	95	45.46
70-74.....	7,006	5	59.89	4,925	5	61.39	2,081	3	56.36
75-79.....	2,001	1	49.22	1,260	1	47.82	741	1	51.58
80 and over.....	374	(3)	36.74	273	(1)	35.75	101	(4)	39.41

¹ Beneficiaries eligible for the exclusion of up to 5 years of lowest earnings in the calculation of the average monthly wage.

² Age on birthday in 1955.

³ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 5.—Number and percentage distribution of old-age benefits awarded in 1955, by starting date used in benefit computation, amount of monthly benefit, and sex

[Based partly on 10-percent sample]

Amount of monthly benefit	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	909,883	100	628,525	100	281,358	100
\$30.00.....	111,846	12	53,176	8	58,670	21
30.10-39.90.....	57,031	6	27,627	4	29,404	10
40.00-49.90.....	56,633	6	29,504	5	27,129	10
50.00-59.90.....	66,820	7	36,785	6	30,035	11
60.00-69.90.....	131,991	15	74,764	12	57,227	20
70.00-79.90.....	124,528	14	83,221	13	41,307	15
80.00-89.90.....	97,228	11	77,794	12	19,434	7
90.00-99.90.....	251,152	28	233,297	37	17,855	6
100.00-108.50.....	12,654	1	12,357	2	297	(1)
Average benefit.....	\$60.74	-----	\$75.86	-----	\$56.05	-----
Based on earnings after 1960.....	689,997	100	494,866	100	195,131	100
\$30.00.....	41,040	6	15,910	3	25,130	13
30.10-39.90.....	34,175	5	15,966	3	18,209	9
40.00-49.90.....	27,965	4	13,653	3	14,312	7
50.00-59.90.....	32,400	5	16,263	3	16,137	8
60.00-69.90.....	101,309	15	54,161	11	47,148	24
70.00-79.90.....	103,386	15	65,866	13	37,520	19
80.00-89.90.....	85,916	12	67,393	14	18,523	9
90.00-99.90.....	251,152	36	233,297	47	17,855	9
100.00-108.50.....	12,654	2	12,357	2	297	(1)
Average benefit.....	\$76.59	-----	\$82.45	-----	\$61.73	-----
Based on earnings after 1936.....	219,886	100	133,659	100	86,227	100
\$30.00.....	70,806	32	37,266	28	33,540	39
30.10-39.90.....	22,856	10	11,661	9	11,195	13
40.00-49.90.....	28,668	13	15,551	12	12,817	15
50.00-59.90.....	34,420	16	20,322	15	13,868	16
60.00-69.90.....	30,682	14	20,603	15	10,079	12
70.00-79.90.....	21,142	10	17,355	13	3,787	4
80.00-88.50.....	11,312	5	10,401	8	911	1
Average benefit.....	\$48.24	-----	\$51.48	-----	\$43.21	-----

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

such data for any current year are necessarily deficient by the number of entitlements of the current year that will be present in awards of following years; hence, reliable averages are not yet available for persons entitled to old-age benefits in 1955.

The average age at either award or entitlement does not indicate exact age at withdrawal from the labor force, because of certain benefit-pay-

ment and retirement-test provisions, including the following:

(1) An old-age benefit may be awarded to a person aged 65 who withdrew from the labor force at some earlier time but could not qualify for old-age benefits until reaching age 65.

(2) An old-age benefit may be awarded to a person aged 65-71 who (a) is working and does not receive

monthly benefits immediately, (b) is working and has modest earnings and receives all or some monthly benefits immediately, or (c) is not working at the time of award but later reenters the labor force.

(3) An old-age benefit may be awarded to persons who are working but who, since they are aged 72 or over, can receive monthly benefits regardless of the amount of their earnings.

Average monthly benefit.—The average old-age benefit awarded in 1955 was \$69.74, an increase of \$3.38 from the average monthly amount awarded in 1954 under the 1954 amendments; for men the average was \$75.86, and for women it was \$56.05. The higher average benefit in 1955 was due chiefly to the increase in the proportion of beneficiaries eligible for a benefit computation with the dropout. The average monthly amount awarded on the basis of earnings after 1950 to persons qualifying for the dropout was \$78.78 (for men, \$84.41; for women, \$64.00) (tables 2 and 4).

Persons awarded old-age benefits may also be entitled to secondary (wife's, husband's, widow's, widower's, or parent's) benefits. If the secondary benefit is the larger, both types of benefit are payable, but the secondary benefit is reduced by the amount of the concurrent old-age benefit. Beginning with 1955, for old-age benefits awarded to persons concurrently entitled to secondary survivor (widow's, widower's, or parent's) benefits, the reduced secondary survivor benefit is combined with the amount of the old-age benefit.

Distribution by size of benefit.—A provision of the 1954 amendments raised the maximum taxable annual earnings from \$3,600 to \$4,200, beginning in 1955. The maximum old-age benefit award in 1954 was \$98.50, based on an average monthly wage of \$300; the maximum possible in 1955 was \$103.50, based on an average monthly wage of \$325 (in certain circumstances where a period of disability had been allowed, benefits of \$108.50 were possible in the last half of 1955). Minimum benefits of \$30 were payable in 12 percent of the old-age benefit awards in 1955 (table 5), and benefits of \$90 or more were payable in 29 percent of the cases. The

Table 6.—Number and percentage distribution of old-age benefits awarded in 1955 to beneficiaries eligible for the dropout,¹ by starting date used in benefit computation, amount of monthly benefit, and sex

[Based on 10-percent sample]

Amount of monthly benefit	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
			Total	Average benefit	Total	Average benefit
Total	782,155	100	544,371	100	237,784	100
\$30.00	59,453	8	23,797	4	35,656	15
30.10-39.90	38,442	5	16,629	3	21,813	9
40.00-49.90	44,964	6	21,428	4	23,536	10
50.00-59.90	56,092	7	28,979	5	27,113	11
60.00-69.90	117,390	15	63,942	12	53,448	22
70.00-79.90	116,264	15	76,630	14	39,634	17
80.00-89.90	91,950	12	73,146	13	18,804	8
90.00-99.90	244,946	31	227,463	42	17,483	7
100.00-108.50	12,654	2	12,357	2	297	(2)
Average benefit	\$73.53		\$79.84		\$59.09	
Based on earnings after 1950	628,031	100	454,653	100	173,378	100
\$30.00	26,287	4	9,296	2	16,991	10
30.10-39.90	22,937	4	9,893	2	13,044	8
40.00-49.90	23,431	4	10,720	2	12,711	7
50.00-59.90	28,157	4	13,528	3	14,629	8
60.00-69.90	90,692	14	46,539	10	44,153	25
70.00-79.90	97,333	15	61,218	13	36,115	21
80.00-89.90	81,594	13	63,639	14	17,955	10
90.00-99.90	244,946	39	227,463	50	17,483	10
100.00-108.50	12,654	2	12,357	3	297	(1)
Average benefit	\$78.78		\$84.41		\$64.00	
Based on earnings after 1936	154,124	100	89,718	100	64,406	100
\$30.00	33,166	22	14,501	16	18,665	29
30.10-39.90	15,505	10	6,736	8	8,769	14
40.00-49.90	21,533	14	10,708	12	10,825	17
50.00-59.90	27,935	18	15,451	17	12,484	19
60.00-69.90	26,698	17	17,403	19	9,295	14
70.00-79.90	18,931	12	15,412	17	3,519	5
80.00-89.90	10,356	7	9,507	11	849	1
Average benefit	\$52.15		\$56.66		\$45.87	

¹ Beneficiaries eligible for the exclusion of up to 5 years of lowest earnings in the calculation of the

average monthly wage.

² Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 7.—Number and average monthly amount of old-age benefits in current-payment status at the end of each half year, by starting date used in benefit computation, June 1954-December 1955

[Numbers in thousands]

Half year ending	Total		Based on earnings after 1950		Based on earnings after 1936		
	Number	Average monthly amount	Number	Average monthly amount	As percent of all old-age beneficiaries	Number	Average monthly amount
June 1954	3,519	\$51.81	1,026	\$64.86	29	2,494	\$46.44
December 1954	3,775	59.14	1,260	73.81	33	2,515	51.80
June 1955	4,215	61.03	1,683	75.01	40	2,532	51.74
December 1955	4,474	61.90	1,932	75.10	43	2,542	51.87

corresponding figures for 1954 awards under the 1954 amendments were 15 percent and 27 percent, respectively. The shift toward higher benefits was largely the result of the higher proportion of beneficiaries qualifying for the dropout who were awarded benefits based on earnings after 1950; only 4 percent of them received the minimum amount and 41 percent received \$90 or more (table 6).

Benefits in Current-Payment Status

The growth in the proportion of persons receiving old-age benefits based on earnings after 1950 is indicated in table 7; by the end of 1955, they comprised 43 percent of all old-age beneficiaries. The average amount payable to all old-age beneficiaries has increased continuously—from \$58.75 in September 1954 (when the benefits were increased) to \$61.90 in December 1955—as the proportion of benefits based on earnings after 1950 has increased. The growing proportion of beneficiaries eligible for the dropout also contributed to the increase.

The National School Lunch Program *

About one-third of America's school population satisfies at least a third of its daily nutritional needs through school meals provided by public and private sources under the national school lunch program and associated programs. From isolated efforts early in the century to supplement the food in the rural school child's lunch pail, a program has gradually developed that now represents a cooperative effort by Federal, State, and local governments, parents, and private local organizations. The program currently provides a nutritionally balanced, usually hot, daily meal to more than 10 million elementary and secondary school children in all parts of the Nation. The total public and private cost of the program has increased

Table 1.—Public and private expenditure for the national school lunch program, by legislative authority, fiscal years 1952-53, 1953-54, and 1954-55

[In millions; independently rounded]

Authority	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53
Total	\$628.7	\$594.3	\$513.1
National School Lunch Act	541.2	500.1	461.4
Federal assistance	82.0	82.0	82.0
Cash apportionment	69.1	67.3	67.2
Value of commodities distributed ¹	12.8	14.8	14.8
State-local participation	459.3	418.0	379.5
Government contributions	69.0	63.0	57.2
Parents' payments for lunches	336.4	303.3	276.0
Other local contributions	53.9	51.8	46.4
Surplus food donations ²	70.3	94.2	51.7
Section 32 commodities	26.9	94.2	51.7
Section 416 commodities	43.4	—	—
Special school milk program ³	17.2	—	—

¹ Under section 6 of the National School Lunch Act, as amended.

² Under section 32 of P. L. 320 (1935), as amended, and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended.

³ Under section 204 (b) of the Agricultural Act of 1954.

Source: Releases of the Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

from \$221 million in 1947 to \$630 million in 1955.

Historical and Legislative Background

Federal participation in the school lunch program began during the depression. In 1933 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation made loans to several Missouri communities to finance the labor costs of preparing and serving the meals. By the end of 1934, similar help was being furnished in 39 States through the Civil Works Administration and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Labor and trained management personnel were later provided by the Works Progress Administration and

the National Youth Administration.

Federal food donations began in 1935 with the direct distribution of surplus commodities under section 32 of Public Law 320 (74th Cong., 1st sess.).¹ By March 1942, 6 million children were eating school lunches that included surplus commodities. Today, the school lunch program is one of the largest single beneficiaries of surplus agricultural commodities and products purchased and distributed with what are known as "section 32 funds."

In June 1940, the school milk program, more popularly known as the "penny milk" program, was started with section 32 funds. One purpose of the program was to increase the consumption of milk among needy school children. Another was to improve the total income of milk producers by using quantities of milk for fluid consumption that otherwise would have been used in the manufacture of butter, cheese, and other dairy products—at prices therefore lower to the milk producers. The Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1944 (Public Law 129, 78th Cong., 1st sess.) established Federal cash payments for local food purchase by school lunch authorities and merged the penny milk program with it. Under the "indemnity plan" in this legislation, schools were reimbursed in cash for the purchase of seasonal or overabundant foods used in certain defined types of school lunches. This act contained the first specific mention in Federal legislation of the school lunch program. It provided that assistance to the program could

¹ The full title of Public Law 320 is "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act and for other purposes."

Table 2.—Total expenditures for the national school lunch program, by source of funds, fiscal years 1952-53, 1953-54, and 1954-55

[Amounts in millions, independently rounded]

Source of funds	1954-55		1953-54		1952-53	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$628.7	100.0	\$594.3	100.0	\$513.1	100.0
Private	390.3	62.1	355.1	59.7	322.3	62.8
Government, total	238.5	37.9	239.3	40.3	190.8	37.2
Federal, total	169.5	27.0	178.3	29.7	133.7	26.1
Commodities	83.1	13.2	109.0	18.4	66.5	13.0
Cash	86.3	13.7	67.3	11.3	67.2	13.1
State-local	60.0	11.0	63.0	10.6	57.2	11.1

Source: Releases of Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

* Prepared by Sophie R. Dales, Division of Program Research, Office of the Commissioner. The author wishes to acknowledge the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture in providing information and reviewing the material.

Table 3.—Surplus and price-supported foods distributed under section 32 o, Public Law 320 (1935) and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, by type of recipient, fiscal years 1952-53, 1953-54, and 1954-55

[Amounts in millions]

Type of recipient	First 9 months, fiscal year 1955-56		1954-55		1953-54		1952-53	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$414.4	100.0	\$364.9	100.0	\$224.8	100.0	\$73.0	100.0
Domestic	164.8	39.8	167.7	46.0	155.2	69.0	68.7	94.1
Schools	84.7	20.4	70.3	19.3	94.2	41.9	51.7	70.8
Institutions	26.5	6.4	35.4	9.7	49.1	21.8	16.6	22.7
Needy persons	53.6	12.9	62.0	17.0	11.9	5.3	4	5
Foreign	249.6	60.2	197.2	54.0	69.6	31.0	4.3	5.8

Source: Releases of the Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

be continued whether or not there was a food surplus. Although direct donations of surplus commodities were still made, they were greatly reduced as wartime food demand reduced the amount of the surplus and purchases under section 32.²

National School Lunch Act

In mid-1946, Congress passed the National School Lunch Act (Public Law 396, 79th Cong., 2d sess.). The opening section of the act declares it to be

the policy of Congress, as a measure of national security, to safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's children and to encourage the domestic consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities and other foods, by assisting the States, through grants-in-aid and other means, in providing an adequate supply of foods and other facilities for the establishment, maintenance, operation and expansion of nonprofit school-lunch programs.

Thus, after 11 years of operation on the basis of authority contained in the annual Department of Agriculture appropriation acts, the school lunch program was accorded permanent statutory authority.

The National School Lunch Act was the first Federal legislation to embody a specific and well-defined variable-grant formula. Grants to the States are variable, or "equal-

² See M. K. Jeffers, *State Provisions for School Lunch Programs*, Bulletin 1952—No. 4, U. S. Office of Education, and *Food Distribution Programs*, prepared for the National Outlook Conference, Dairy Work Session, October 29, 1954, by the Food Distribution Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 4.—Number of participating children under the school lunch program as a percent of total enrollment in elementary and secondary schools, fiscal years 1946-47—1954-55

Fiscal year	Number (in thousands)	Percentage increase from preceding fiscal year	Percent of elementary and secondary school enrollment ¹
1946-47	6,016	—	22.6
1947-48	6,016	(²)	22.6
1948-49	6,960	15.7	25.8
1949-50	7,840	12.6	28.5
1950-51	8,637	10.2	30.8
1951-52	9,320	7.9	32.1
1952-53	9,783	5.0	33.0
1953-54	10,139	3.6	32.7
1954-55	10,971	8.2	32.2

¹ Based on data from the Office of Education (latest available at time of each annual report on the school lunch program).

² Less than 0.005 percent.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.

ized," to the extent that the amount granted varies directly with a State's need for the program and inversely with the financial ability of a State and its localities to support the program.³ Low-income areas are further assisted in that the required rate of non-Federal matching of Federal funds in States with an average per capita income below the national average varies directly with State financial ability. In addition, the act is liberally drawn to provide that the Federal grant may be matched by funds "from sources within the States determined . . . to have been expended in connection with the school lunch program," including "the reasonable value of donated services,

³ See "Variable Grants in the School Lunch Program," *Social Security Bulletin*, August 1946, pages 53-55.

supplies, facilities, and equipment." Thus parents' payments for the lunches and any local funds privately raised are included in the total of non-Federal matching funds.

The grant formula provides for apportionment of Federal funds among the States in the ratio that each State's index of need bears to the total of State indexes. The index of need for a given State is obtained by multiplying the State population aged 5-17 by the ratio of the national average per capita income to the average per capita income of that State. For States where the average per capita income is above the national average there is a fixed relationship between the amount of Federal aid and the non-Federal matching requirement. For States with per capita incomes below the national average "the matching required for any fiscal year is decreased by the percentage which the State per capita income is below the per capita income of the United States."

With a view to the eventual assumption of greater financial responsibility for the school lunch program by and in the States, Congress included in the 1946 act a schedule under which, from 1946-47 to 1949-50, every Federal dollar would be matched by \$1 from sources within the States; from 1950-51 through 1954-55, by \$1.50; and for 1955-56 and thereafter, by \$3. This schedule has never been amended.

Section 6 of the National School Lunch Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to use part of the annual school lunch appropriation to make large-scale purchases of foods for the program. In recent years more than 15 percent of all Federal aid under the act has been in the form of such commodities.

Originally the act provided that Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands could not receive more than 3 percent of the Federal funds appropriated under the school lunch program for purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities. By a 1952 amendment, Hawaii and Alaska were removed from the restricted group and Guam was added. The 1952 legislation also modified the effect of the 3-percent limitation by

(Continued on page 24)

Current Operating Statistics

Table 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940–56

[In thousands; data corrected to Sept. 10, 1956]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor programs										Unemployment insurance programs										
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits ¹				Survivor benefits						Temporary disability benefits under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ⁹	State laws ¹⁰	Veterans' legislation ¹¹	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ⁸							
		Social Security Act	Railroad Retirement Act	Civil Service Commission ²	Veterans Administration ³	Monthly				Lump-sum ⁷												
						Social Security Act ⁴	Railroad Retirement Act ⁵	Civil Service Commission ²	Veterans Administration ⁶	Social Security Act	Other ⁸											
Number of beneficiaries																						
1955																						
July	5,527.8	417.6	225.8	2,675.6	2,115.4	197.2	70.8	(12)	44.0	11.7	22.3	923.8	67.6	23.3								
August	5,591.3	418.4	227.8	2,682.7	2,133.2	197.9	71.5	(12)	50.8	12.1	37.5	838.7	69.9	31.2								
September	5,646.3	419.7	229.8	2,688.6	2,150.0	198.8	71.9	1,155.8	48.0	12.0	36.8	763.2	61.8	29.6								
October	5,703.9	422.0	231.3	2,695.2	2,151.6	202.1	73.1	(12)	48.3	12.2	33.8	672.4	42.2	27.3								
November	5,747.6	424.5	231.8	2,700.8	2,154.3	204.6	73.5	(12)	46.1	12.4	37.5	685.3	39.6	33.8								
December	5,788.1	426.7	233.9	2,706.6	2,172.5	206.4	74.3	1,155.6	46.7	12.2	35.7	860.8	50.9	48.0								
1956																						
January	5,817.6	426.8	237.2	2,711.8	2,186.3	207.1	75.3	(12)	46.6	11.9	38.4	1,200.0	66.0	58.1								
February	5,872.2	428.9	239.3	2,704.4	2,197.6	208.0	76.0	(12)	41.8	12.2	29.3	1,309.2	73.5	59.7								
March	5,939.0	431.8	240.5	2,715.9	2,210.7	208.4	77.0	1,165.5	46.8	12.3	27.0	1,312.6	72.2	56.8								
April	6,007.9	434.2	241.4	2,724.9	2,227.7	208.5	77.7	(12)	52.2	12.3	25.3	1,219.5	59.2	44.1								
May	6,070.7	436.9	243.1	2,732.8	2,244.6	209.6	78.4	(12)	53.7	12.7	24.9	1,064.4	44.4	30.9								
June	6,114.4	437.2	244.6	2,738.5	2,260.1	211.0	80.7	1,175.8	49.3	12.2	22.4	1,072.1	45.6	23.0								
July	6,176.7	437.3	244.6	2,743.9	2,274.5	212.1	80.9	(12)	48.3	12.0	24.4	975.6	47.9	38.4								
Amount of benefits ¹²																						
1940	\$1,183,462	\$17,150	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$6,371	\$1,448		\$105,696	\$11,833	\$12,267		\$518,700	\$15,961								
1941	1,079,648	51,169	119,912	64,933	320,561	23,644	1,559		111,799	13,270	13,943		344,321	14,537								
1942	1,124,351	76,147	122,806	68,115	325,265	39,523	1,603		111,193	15,005	14,342		344,084	6,268								
1943	911,696	92,943	125,795	72,961	331,350	55,152	1,704		116,133	17,843	17,255		79,643	917								
1944	1,104,638	113,487	129,707	77,193	456,279	73,451	1,765		144,302	22,034	19,238		62,385	\$4,215	582							
1945	2,047,025	148,107	137,140	83,874	697,830	90,651	1,772		254,238	26,127	23,431		445,866	126,630	2,359							
1946	5,135,413	222,320	149,188	94,585	1,268,984	127,933	1,817		333,640	27,851	30,610		1,094,850	1,743,718	39,917							
1947	4,658,540	237,554	177,053	106,876	1,676,029	149,179	19,283		382,515	29,460	33,115		\$11,368	776,165	970,542							
1948	4,454,705	352,022	208,642	132,852	1,711,182	171,837	36,011		\$918	413,912	32,315		30,843	793,265	510,167							
1949	5,613,168	437,420	240,893	158,973	1,692,215	196,586	39,257		4,317	477,406	33,158		31,771	30,103	1,737,279							
1950	5,196,761	651,409	254,240	175,787	1,732,208	276,945	43,884		491,579	32,740	33,578		28,090	1,373,426	34,653							
1951	5,503,855	1,321,061	268,733	196,529	1,647,938	506,803	49,527		14,014	519,398	57,337		33,356	26,297	840,411							
1952	6,285,237	1,539,327	361,200	225,120	1,722,225	501,504	74,085		19,986	572,983	63,208		37,251	34,689	998,237							
1953	7,353,396	2,175,311	374,112	269,300	1,840,437	743,536	83,319		27,325	613,475	87,451		43,377	45,150	962,221							
1954	9,455,374	2,697,982	428,900	298,126	1,921,380	879,952	93,201		32,530	628,801	92,229		41,480	49,173	2,026,866							
1955	10,275,552	3,747,742	438,970	336,876	2,057,515	1,107,541	121,847		39,362	688,426	112,871		42,233	51,945	1,350,268							
1955																						
July	810,548	300,999	35,293	27,162	172,100	88,413	9,551	3,185	57,993	9,024	3,252	2,818	91,602	6,764	2,302							
August	823,944	305,302	35,359	27,582	172,342	89,431	9,607	3,253	58,075	10,176	3,385	5,185	92,834	7,682	3,731							
September	817,082	308,860	36,521	27,767	171,495	90,344	9,827	3,283	57,789	9,612	3,357	5,064	83,169	6,528	3,466							
October	811,776	312,861	36,729	30,832	173,600	91,099	10,000	3,703	57,310	9,719	3,398	4,803	70,091	4,243	3,328							
November	820,709	316,057	36,953	31,135	173,019	91,805	10,146	3,759	57,099	9,304	3,525	5,184	74,674	4,132	3,917							
December	849,375	318,812	37,151	31,458	173,814	92,801	10,231	3,785	57,361	9,387	3,402	4,979	95,153	5,230	5,791							
1956																						
January	897,436	321,075	37,191	32,594	173,648	93,595	10,306	3,858	57,762	9,375	3,548	4,871	135,725	6,726	7,162							
February	907,673	325,167	37,423	32,593	172,628	94,263	10,367	3,928	57,510	8,439	3,540	3,729	143,923	7,051	7,112							
March	924,543	329,941	37,737	32,546	173,801	95,035	10,407	3,960	57,802	9,411	3,698	3,691	151,998	7,274	7,242							
April	912,679	334,668	37,980	32,685	175,973	96,007	10,437	4,029	58,560	10,484	3,758	3,308	133,926	5,723	5,141							
May	909,100	338,759	38,232	32,836	176,656	96,964	10,518	4,094	58,870	10,609	4,054	3,404	125,786	4,604	3,604							
June	897,302	341,549	38,287	33,108	174,292	97,875	10,608	4,123	58,082	9,798	3,515	3,002	116,040	4,452	2,571							
July	901,859	345,863	38,319	33,786	174,477	98,758	10,683	4,157	58,794	9,583	3,478	3,138	111,708	4,970	4,145							

¹ Under the Social Security Act, retirement benefits—old-age, wife's, and husband's benefits, and benefits to children of old-age beneficiaries—partly estimated. Under the other 3 systems, benefits for age and disability; beginning December 1951, spouse's annuities under the Railroad Retirement Act.

² Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under the Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections.

³ Pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training; beginning July 1955, payments on estimated basis and adjusted quarterly.

⁴ Mother's, widow's, widower's, parent's, and child's benefits; partly estimated.

⁵ Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections and, beginning February 1947, survivor benefits—widow's, widower's (first paid December 1951), widow's current, parent's, and child's benefits.

⁶ Payments to widows, parents, and children of deceased veterans; beginning 1955, data for beneficiaries shown as of end of quarter; beginning July 1955, payments on estimated basis and adjusted quarterly.

⁷ Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

⁸ Payments under the Railroad Retirement Act and Federal civil-service and veterans' programs; beginning July 1955, data for veterans' programs on estimated basis.

⁹ Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period; temporary disability benefits first payable July 1947.

¹⁰ Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries; beginning January 1955 includes data for payments to unemployed Federal workers made by the States as agents of the Federal Government.

¹¹ Beginning September 1944, under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, readjustment allowances to unemployed and self-employed veterans of World War II.

¹² Beginning November 1952, under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, unemployment compensation benefits to veterans with military service since June 1950. Number represents average weekly claims paid.

¹³ Not available.

¹⁴ Payments: under the Social Security Act annual data represent Treasury disbursements and under the Railroad Retirement Act, amounts certified (for both programs monthly data for monthly benefits represent benefits in current-payment status); under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, amounts certified; for Veterans' Administration programs, except the readjustment allowance program, disbursements; under the State unemployment insurance laws, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, checks issued; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations beginning July 1949. Adjusted on annual basis except for civil-service data and payments under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, which are adjusted monthly.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table 2.—Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1954-56

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor insurance			Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions ¹	Federal civil-service contributions ²	Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment insurance contributions ³	Federal unemployment taxes ⁴	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions ⁵
Fiscal year:						
1954-55 ⁶	\$5,087,154	\$469,856	\$600,106	\$1,142,009	\$279,986	\$25,066
1955-56 ⁷	6,442,326	808,079	634,320	1,328,722	324,654	34,043
1955						
July	217,239	\$275,775	15,484	116,423	2,433	120
August	923,619	55,204	84,970	242,213	15,714	3,554
September	519,117	42,754	59,775	7,065	770	2,399
October	221,517	47,817	18,031	87,766	3,855	204
November	704,700	48,721	84,769	184,576	14,014	2,038
December	340,055	47,326	54,691	12,346	1,156	4,142
1956						
January	186,056	52,318	17,300	71,035	31,850	102
February	661,916	31,404	85,058	130,219	241,146	1,872
March	520,119	59,257	53,870	9,312	5,880	4,126
April	598,353	49,098	15,267	138,956	4,045	596
May	997,587	53,424	91,356	316,671	2,499	12,193
June	552,047	44,982	53,748	12,140	1,291	2,698
July	(*)	\$560,769	23,376	148,138	1,719	434

¹ Represents contributions of employees and employers in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance (beginning December 1952, adjusted for employee-tax refunds); from May 1951, includes deposits in the trust fund by States under voluntary coverage agreements; beginning January 1951, on an estimated basis.

² Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund; Government contributions are made in 1 month for the entire fiscal year.

³ Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 3 jurisdictions, contributions from employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State sickness insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies.

⁴ Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

⁵ Beginning 1947, also covers temporary disability insurance.

⁶ Except for State unemployment insurance contributions, as shown in the *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government*.

⁷ Preliminary.

⁸ Includes contributions from the Federal Government.

⁹ Not available.

Source: *Monthly Statement of the U. S. Treasury*, and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.—Total Federal cash income and outgo,¹ and amounts for programs under the Social Security Act, fiscal years 1953-54, 1954-55, and 1955-56

[In millions]

Classification	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Cash income or deposits ¹			
Social security			
Federal insurance contributions	\$71,815	\$87,758	\$77,079
Federal unemployment taxes	6,120	6,509	8,096
Deposits in unemployment trust fund ²	4,589	5,087	6,442
Other	285	280	325
Cash outgo or withdrawals			
Social security			
Administrative expenses, Social Security Administration ³	1,246	1,142	1,329
Administrative expenses, Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor	65,695	61,249	68,983
Grants to States ⁴	71,974	69,888	71,984
State withdrawals from unemployment trust fund	6,645	7,849	8,497
Old-age and survivors insurance benefit payments	67	80	98
Administrative expenses, Department of the Treasury ⁵	* 5	* 5	* 5
Other	1,667	1,645	1,716
	1,605	1,760	1,287
	3,276	4,333	5,361
	25	26	30
	65,329	62,039	63,487

¹ Represents flow of cash, exclusive of borrowed cash, into and out of the general fund and trust accounts of the Treasury. Beginning 1952-53, cash deposits and withdrawals on revised Treasury basis.

² Deposits by States of contributions collected under State unemployment insurance laws.

³ Includes expenses of Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance for preparation for building construction.

⁴ Excludes salaries and expenses for the Mexican farm labor program, beginning 1951-52.

⁵ Grants for employment security administration (including employment service), for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and for maternal and child health and child welfare services.

* In connection with old-age and survivors insurance.

Source: Total Federal cash income or deposits and outgo or withdrawals from *Treasury Bulletin*; trust fund operations from Treasury releases; other data from *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government* and from individual agencies.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

(Continued from page 22)

raising the apportionment per school-age child in the three jurisdictions to an amount not less than that made to the State with lowest per capita income among those participating in the program.

In 1949 the school lunch program

was named first on a list of priority beneficiaries of certain price-supported foods donated under section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (Public Law 439, 81st Cong., 1st sess.) "to prevent the waste of food commodities acquired through price support operations, which are found to be in danger of loss through de-

terioration or spoilage." The Secretary of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation were authorized to make these foods available "at the point of storage at no cost save handling and transportation costs . . . from the point of storage." Under this section, commodities were donated to the school lunch program

Table 4.—Federal grants to States under the Social Security Act: Checks issued by the Treasury Department in fiscal years 1954–55 and 1955–56

[In thousands]

State	Total, fiscal year 1954–55	Fiscal year 1955–56								
		Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled ¹	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Employ- ment security ²	Maternal and child health services	Services for crippled children	Child welfare services
Total.....	\$1,644,683.1	\$1,715,829.7	\$928,585.5	\$81,974.6	\$396,761.7	\$37,952.8	\$226,932.5	\$11,921.3	\$14,804.0	\$6,897.3
Alabama.....	33,029.0	45,477.1	29,024.1	3,388.4	7,965.1	494.2	3,443.0	426.1	518.1	218.1
Alaska.....	2,384.8	3,012.7	676.8	—	1,010.4	34.2	997.7	84.4	169.7	39.5
Arizona.....	11,253.8	11,975.8	5,604.8	—	3,651.8	326.9	2,240.0	85.8	—	66.3
Arkansas.....	24,470.9	25,216.7	16,090.6	1,505.7	4,074.9	681.3	2,192.2	201.3	309.9	160.8
California.....	181,344.8	186,161.6	113,103.6	—	42,057.6	5,683.5	23,847.1	607.9	622.1	239.7
Colorado.....	28,728.6	29,704.4	20,541.1	2,092.9	4,608.8	137.5	1,890.0	209.7	148.2	76.2
Connecticut.....	14,715.8	16,868.3	7,504.1	1,115.9	4,133.3	163.4	3,526.8	144.8	211.6	68.4
Delaware.....	2,009.0	2,477.3	608.2	142.9	909.6	103.0	494.1	85.5	93.2	40.9
District of Columbia.....	5,340.8	5,543.8	1,221.1	946.9	1,838.3	107.1	998.9	150.6	252.0	28.9
Florida.....	38,325.6	44,042.1	25,577.4	632.3	11,720.6	1,119.9	4,171.8	286.5	392.5	141.2
Georgia.....	49,206.9	51,939.6	32,414.8	4,082.0	9,711.0	1,242.9	3,349.2	360.1	554.5	225.1
Hawaii.....	4,449.6	4,658.2	620.5	515.4	2,425.2	44.7	715.2	141.6	162.6	33.0
Idaho.....	6,302.4	6,509.5	3,173.4	371.5	1,414.0	78.1	1,199.8	92.6	150.7	29.3
Illinois.....	69,623.1	75,353.3	39,498.9	3,353.1	20,051.9	1,625.7	9,860.9	309.7	458.4	194.7
Indiana.....	23,391.0	23,747.7	11,895.8	—	6,247.2	738.9	4,382.0	233.6	151.5	98.7
Iowa.....	23,186.7	23,329.6	15,370.5	—	4,829.7	614.5	1,895.9	177.1	291.2	150.7
Kansas.....	20,485.1	20,928.5	13,581.7	1,491.8	3,363.8	264.9	1,801.6	136.3	177.5	110.9
Kentucky.....	32,245.3	33,088.6	17,115.1	—	11,313.3	985.5	2,667.9	291.4	494.1	221.3
Louisiana.....	67,626.5	71,867.2	49,414.8	5,019.4	12,873.4	782.0	2,932.1	300.0	372.4	173.1
Maine.....	9,263.4	9,875.1	4,762.0	233.8	3,122.9	215.9	1,268.8	87.6	114.7	69.3
Maryland.....	14,340.0	15,004.2	3,641.2	1,966.2	4,938.2	185.9	3,624.4	328.8	308.7	100.8
Massachusetts.....	62,845.7	59,668.2	34,857.4	4,771.0	9,562.8	778.3	9,055.5	350.8	212.4	80.0
Michigan.....	55,075.2	55,156.4	27,561.6	1,017.3	13,498.1	715.2	11,346.0	331.4	461.6	225.1
Minnesota.....	28,931.4	30,555.2	19,972.0	480.1	5,716.8	512.5	3,221.3	223.9	265.3	163.3
Mississippi.....	26,956.9	27,840.1	19,361.1	896.3	3,246.2	1,181.8	2,317.8	307.7	327.1	202.0
Missouri.....	77,011.1	77,372.6	52,239.3	5,587.5	12,969.2	1,728.2	4,011.6	255.4	410.6	170.8
Montana.....	7,148.0	7,157.3	3,418.0	611.5	1,501.0	188.4	1,159.2	84.2	131.0	64.1
Nebraska.....	10,046.7	10,830.6	6,813.9	297.1	1,981.0	340.3	1,117.4	99.2	130.6	51.2
Nevada.....	1,929.2	2,347.5	1,104.0	—	268.9	53.5	737.3	73.2	86.9	23.7
New Hampshire.....	4,720.9	4,504.1	2,267.0	125.5	790.9	110.6	1,068.8	65.2	28.2	47.9
New Jersey.....	24,772.9	26,170.8	8,581.7	1,741.5	5,057.9	450.6	9,886.8	157.4	213.8	81.1
New Mexico.....	11,277.8	9,653.8	3,261.9	603.7	4,017.7	139.4	1,313.6	123.5	122.5	71.6
New York.....	135,790.0	141,575.5	40,822.5	18,898.4	46,962.1	2,024.9	31,751.4	453.8	444.9	217.5
North Carolina.....	35,914.8	38,402.4	15,036.3	4,106.5	11,734.3	1,807.9	4,293.6	547.8	557.1	319.0
North Dakota.....	5,492.6	5,829.0	3,204.8	381.0	1,168.3	47.6	774.1	85.1	106.2	61.8
Ohio.....	63,353.8	67,690.8	37,932.3	3,695.1	13,463.8	1,713.6	9,787.4	374.9	463.2	260.5
Oklahoma.....	52,806.5	54,847.5	38,120.9	2,604.5	10,005.6	848.1	2,655.3	156.1	322.0	135.0
Oregon.....	14,923.4	14,843.8	7,426.5	1,394.7	2,675.2	132.2	2,919.1	105.9	139.2	51.0
Pennsylvania.....	68,854.5	69,842.2	19,271.6	5,142.1	22,489.6	3,450.1	18,150.6	482.4	561.6	294.3
Puerto Rico.....	5,613.2	6,078.7	1,495.9	739.8	1,939.8	54.5	864.8	308.0	451.6	204.3
Rhode Island.....	8,530.8	8,577.7	3,053.8	669.3	2,473.0	70.9	2,059.9	84.9	126.7	39.1
South Carolina.....	21,977.3	22,931.2	12,646.3	2,400.2	3,852.4	589.8	2,607.4	259.7	390.3	185.2
South Dakota.....	6,954.3	6,929.5	3,823.6	309.8	1,882.5	76.9	573.8	86.1	106.3	70.6
Tennessee.....	38,933.7	36,919.0	19,382.4	632.6	11,383.4	1,102.6	3,395.9	379.8	424.6	217.6
Texas.....	98,072.5	103,483.6	77,341.1	—	12,665.7	2,439.7	9,459.5	543.7	701.4	332.6
Utah.....	8,478.5	8,624.8	3,636.2	758.0	2,112.6	100.3	1,633.6	128.0	197.6	58.5
Vermont.....	4,266.5	4,814.8	2,717.6	217.2	829.9	62.3	762.2	77.0	97.6	51.1
Virginia.....	13,849.9	15,635.3	4,831.9	1,581.4	5,684.8	431.3	2,175.0	321.2	395.7	214.0
Virgin Islands.....	378.9	382.7	89.0	14.4	50.4	4.4	39.2	68.1	87.1	30.0
Washington.....	36,220.1	38,407.8	23,811.4	2,341.7	6,771.5	337.8	4,634.7	182.8	215.3	112.6
West Virginia.....	23,289.6	22,865.2	6,150.1	2,468.7	11,493.5	337.7	1,778.2	185.5	287.7	163.9
Wisconsin.....	25,600.2	25,871.5	15,298.6	433.6	5,769.2	462.6	3,223.1	201.5	312.7	170.2
Wyoming.....	2,943.2	3,148.8	1,614.1	195.9	462.8	28.9	659.0	75.6	71.4	41.0

¹ States for which no grant is shown either had no approved plan or State plan was approved too late to receive grant during this period.

² Excludes grants made to State employment security agencies as agents for the United States for the payment of unemployment compensation to veterans

under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, operating costs of the District of Columbia Employment Center, and a small payment to Railroad Retirement Board for informational services to States.

Source: Unpublished data of administrative agencies.

in 1950, 1951, 1952, and 1955.

Section 416 was amended in 1954 by the Agriculture Trading and Development Assistance Act (Public Law 480, 83d Cong., 2d sess.) to enable the Commodity Credit Corporation to pay the cost of reprocessing and packaging its donable foods as well as a substantial part of the cost of delivering the commodities from central warehouses to distribution points within the States. In addition, the "point

of spoilage" requirement was removed so that commodities may be bought and distributed while they are in prime condition.

The Agricultural Act of 1954 (Public Law 690, 83d Cong., 2d sess.) authorized expenditure of not more than \$50 million of Commodity Credit Corporation funds a year for the period September 1, 1954, through June 30, 1956, for a special milk program in nonprofit schools. School

lunch program administrative agencies at all levels of government were designated to administer the program. In the fiscal year 1954–55 the program was operating in more than 47,000 schools, where, at a cost to the Federal Government of \$17.2 million, more than 400 million half-pints of milk were consumed in addition to the milk consumed as part of the regular school lunches. Under legislation passed in April 1956—Public

Table 2.—Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1954-56

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor insurance			Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions ¹	Federal civil-service contributions ²	Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment insurance contributions ³	Federal unemployment taxes ⁴	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions ⁵
Fiscal year:						
1954-55 ⁶	\$5,087,154	\$469,856	\$600,106	\$1,142,009	\$279,986	\$25,066
1955-56 ⁷	6,442,326	808,079	634,320	1,328,722	324,654	34,043
1955						
July	217,239	275,775	15,484	116,423	2,433	120
August	923,619	55,204	84,970	242,213	15,714	3,554
September	519,117	42,754	59,775	7,065	770	2,399
October	221,517	47,817	18,031	87,766	3,855	204
November	704,700	48,721	84,769	184,576	14,014	2,038
December	340,055	47,326	54,691	12,346	1,156	4,142
1956						
January	186,056	52,318	17,300	71,035	31,850	102
February	661,916	31,404	85,058	130,219	241,146	1,872
March	520,119	59,257	53,870	9,312	5,880	4,128
April	598,353	49,098	15,267	138,956	4,045	596
May	997,587	53,424	91,356	316,671	2,499	12,193
June ⁷	552,047	44,982	53,748	12,140	1,291	2,698
July	(*)	560,769	23,376	148,138	1,719	434

¹ Represents contributions of employees and employers in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance (beginning December 1952, adjusted for employee-tax refunds); from May 1951, includes deposits in the trust fund by States under voluntary coverage agreements; beginning January 1951, on an estimated basis.

² Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund; Government contributions are made in 1 month for the entire fiscal year.

³ Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 3 jurisdictions, contributions from employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State sickness insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies.

⁴ Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

⁵ Beginning 1947, also covers temporary disability insurance.

⁶ Except for State unemployment insurance contributions, as shown in the *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government*.

⁷ Preliminary.

⁸ Includes contributions from the Federal Government.

⁹ Not available.

Source: *Monthly Statement of the U. S. Treasury*, and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.—Total Federal cash income and outgo,¹ and amounts for programs under the Social Security Act, fiscal years 1953-54, 1954-55, and 1955-56

[In millions]

Classification	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Cash income or deposits ¹			
Social security			
Federal insurance contributions	\$71,815	\$67,758	\$77,079
Federal unemployment taxes	6,120	6,509	8,096
Deposits in unemployment trust fund ²	4,589	5,087	6,442
Other	285	280	325
Cash outgo or withdrawals ¹			
Social security			
Administrative expenses, Social Security Administration ³	1,246	1,142	1,329
Administrative expenses, Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor	65,695	61,249	68,983
Grants to States ⁴	71,974	69,888	71,984
State withdrawals from unemployment trust fund	6,645	7,849	8,497
Old-age and survivors insurance benefit payments	67	80	98
Administrative expenses, Department of the Treasury ⁵	4,5	4,5	4,5
Other	1,667	1,645	1,716
Administrative expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance for preparation for building construction	1,605	1,760	1,287
Excludes salaries and expenses for the Mexican farm labor program, beginning 1951-52	3,276	4,333	5,361
	25	26	30
	65,329	62,039	63,487

¹ Represents flow of cash, exclusive of borrowed cash, into and out of the general fund and trust accounts of the Treasury. Beginning 1952-53, cash deposits and withdrawals on revised Treasury basis.

² Deposits by States of contributions collected under State unemployment insurance laws.

³ Includes expenses of Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance for preparation for building construction.

⁴ Excludes salaries and expenses for the Mexican farm labor program, beginning 1951-52.

⁵ Grants for employment security administration (including employment service), for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and for maternal and child health and child welfare services.

⁶ In connection with old-age and survivors insurance.

Source: Total Federal cash income or deposits and outgo or withdrawals from *Treasury Bulletin*; trust fund operations from Treasury releases; other data from *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government* and from individual agencies.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (Continued from page 22)

raising the apportionment per school-age child in the three jurisdictions to an amount not less than that made to the State with lowest per capita income among those participating in the program.

In 1949 the school lunch program

was named first on a list of priority beneficiaries of certain price-supported foods donated under section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (Public Law 439, 81st Cong., 1st sess.) "to prevent the waste of food commodities acquired through price support operations, which are found to be in danger of loss through de-

terioration or spoilage." The Secretary of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation were authorized to make these foods available "at the point of storage at no cost save handling and transportation costs . . . from the point of storage." Under this section, commodities were donated to the school lunch program

Table 4.—Federal grants to States under the Social Security Act: Checks issued by the Treasury Department in fiscal years 1954-55 and 1955-56

[In thousands]

State	Total, fiscal year 1954-55	Fiscal year 1955-56								
		Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled ¹	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Employ- ment security ²	Maternal and child health services	Services for crippled children	Child welfare services
Total	\$1,644,683.1	\$1,715,829.7	\$928,585.5	\$91,974.6	\$396,761.7	\$37,952.8	\$226,932.5	\$11,921.3	\$14,804.0	\$6,897.3
Alabama	33,029.0	45,477.1	29,024.1	3,388.4	7,965.1	494.2	3,443.0	426.1	518.1	218.1
Alaska	2,384.8	3,012.7	676.8	—	1,010.4	34.2	997.7	84.4	169.7	39.5
Arizona	11,253.8	11,975.8	5,604.8	—	3,651.8	326.9	2,240.0	85.8	—	66.3
Arkansas	24,470.9	25,216.7	16,090.6	1,505.7	4,074.9	681.3	2,192.2	201.3	309.9	160.8
California	181,344.8	186,161.6	113,103.6	—	42,057.6	5,683.5	23,847.1	607.9	622.1	239.7
Colorado	28,728.6	29,704.4	20,541.1	2,092.9	4,608.8	137.5	1,890.0	209.7	148.2	76.2
Connecticut	14,715.8	16,868.3	7,504.1	1,115.9	4,133.3	163.4	3,526.8	144.8	211.6	68.4
Delaware	2,009.0	2,477.3	608.2	142.9	909.6	103.0	494.1	85.5	93.2	40.9
District of Columbia	5,340.8	5,543.8	1,221.1	946.9	1,838.3	107.1	998.9	150.6	252.0	28.9
Florida	38,325.6	44,042.1	25,577.4	632.3	11,720.6	1,119.9	4,171.8	286.5	392.5	141.2
Georgia	49,206.9	51,939.6	32,414.8	4,082.0	9,711.0	1,242.9	3,349.2	360.1	554.5	225.1
Hawaii	4,449.6	4,658.2	620.5	515.4	2,425.2	44.7	715.2	141.6	162.6	33.0
Idaho	6,302.4	6,509.5	3,173.4	371.5	1,414.0	78.1	1,199.8	92.6	150.7	29.3
Illinois	69,623.1	75,353.3	39,498.9	3,353.1	20,051.9	1,625.7	9,860.9	309.7	458.4	194.7
Indiana	23,391.0	23,747.7	11,895.8	—	6,247.2	738.9	4,382.0	233.6	151.5	98.7
Iowa	23,186.7	23,329.6	15,370.5	—	4,829.7	614.5	1,895.9	177.1	291.2	150.7
Kansas	20,485.1	20,928.5	13,581.7	1,491.8	3,363.8	264.9	1,801.6	136.3	177.5	110.9
Kentucky	32,245.3	33,088.6	17,115.1	—	11,313.3	985.5	2,667.9	291.4	494.1	221.3
Louisiana	67,626.5	71,867.2	49,414.8	5,019.4	12,873.4	782.0	2,932.1	300.0	372.4	173.1
Maine	9,263.4	9,875.1	4,762.0	—	233.8	3,122.9	1,268.8	87.6	114.7	69.3
Maryland	14,340.0	15,094.2	3,641.2	1,966.2	4,938.2	185.9	3,624.4	328.8	308.7	100.8
Massachusetts	62,845.7	59,668.2	34,857.4	4,771.0	9,562.8	778.3	9,055.5	350.8	212.4	80.0
Michigan	55,075.2	55,156.4	27,561.6	1,017.3	13,498.1	715.2	11,346.0	331.4	461.6	225.1
Minnesota	28,931.4	30,555.2	19,972.0	480.1	5,716.8	512.5	3,221.3	223.9	265.3	163.3
Mississippi	26,956.9	27,840.1	19,361.1	896.3	3,246.2	1,181.8	2,317.8	307.7	327.1	202.0
Missouri	77,011.1	77,372.6	52,239.3	5,587.5	12,969.2	1,728.2	4,011.6	255.4	410.6	170.8
Montana	7,148.0	7,157.3	3,418.0	611.5	1,501.0	188.4	1,159.2	84.2	131.0	64.1
Nebraska	10,046.7	10,830.6	6,813.9	297.1	1,981.0	340.3	1,117.4	99.2	130.6	51.2
Nevada	1,929.2	2,347.5	1,104.0	—	268.9	53.5	737.3	73.2	86.9	23.7
New Hampshire	4,720.9	4,504.1	2,267.0	125.5	790.9	110.6	1,068.8	65.2	28.2	47.9
New Jersey	24,772.9	26,170.8	8,581.7	1,741.5	5,057.9	450.6	9,886.8	157.4	213.8	81.1
New Mexico	11,277.8	9,653.8	3,261.9	603.7	4,017.7	139.4	1,313.6	123.5	122.5	71.6
New York	135,790.0	141,575.5	40,822.5	18,898.4	46,962.1	2,024.9	31,751.4	453.8	444.9	217.5
North Carolina	35,914.8	38,402.4	15,036.3	4,106.5	11,734.3	1,807.9	4,293.6	547.8	557.1	319.0
North Dakota	5,492.6	5,829.0	3,204.8	381.0	1,168.3	47.6	774.1	85.1	106.2	61.8
Ohio	63,533.8	67,690.8	37,032.3	3,695.1	13,463.8	1,713.6	9,787.4	374.9	463.2	260.5
Oklahoma	52,806.5	54,847.5	38,120.9	2,604.5	10,005.6	848.1	2,655.3	156.1	322.0	135.0
Oregon	14,923.4	14,843.8	7,426.5	1,394.7	2,675.2	132.2	2,919.1	105.9	139.2	51.0
Pennsylvania	68,854.5	69,842.2	19,271.6	5,142.1	22,489.6	3,450.1	18,150.6	482.4	561.6	294.3
Puerto Rico	5,613.2	6,078.7	1,495.9	739.8	1,959.8	54.5	864.8	308.0	451.6	204.3
Rhode Island	8,530.8	8,577.7	3,053.8	669.3	2,473.0	70.9	2,059.9	84.9	126.7	39.1
South Carolina	21,977.3	22,931.2	12,646.3	2,400.2	3,852.4	589.8	2,607.4	259.7	390.3	153.2
South Dakota	6,954.3	6,929.5	3,823.6	309.8	1,882.5	76.9	573.8	86.1	106.3	70.6
Tennessee	38,933.7	36,919.0	19,382.4	632.6	11,383.4	1,102.6	3,395.9	379.8	424.6	217.6
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under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, operating costs of the District of Columbia Employment Center, and a small payment to Railroad Retirement Board for informational services to States.

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of spoilage" requirement was removed so that commodities may be bought and distributed while they are in prime condition.

The Agricultural Act of 1954 (Public Law 690, 83d Cong., 2d sess.) authorized expenditure of not more than \$50 million of Commodity Credit Corporation funds a year for the period September 1, 1954, through June 30, 1956, for a special milk program in nonprofit schools. School

lunch program administrative agencies at all levels of government were designated to administer the program. In the fiscal year 1954-55 the program was operating in more than 47,000 schools, where, at a cost to the Federal Government of \$17.2 million, more than 400 million half-pints of milk were consumed in addition to the milk consumed as part of the regular school lunches. Under legislation passed in April 1956—Public

Table 5.—*Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1937-56*

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets		
	Net contribution income and transfers ¹	Interest received ²	Benefit payments	Administrative expenses ³	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired ⁴	Cash balance at end of period	Total assets at end of period
Cumulative, January 1937-June 1956 ⁵	\$42,077,921	\$3,917,798	\$22,452,811	\$949,844	\$22,043,031	\$550,034	\$22,593,064
Fiscal year:							
1953-54 ⁶	4,589,182	450,504	3,275,556	88,636	1,522,270	702,752	20,042,615
1954-55 ⁷	5,087,154	447,580	4,333,147	103,202	1,240,627	560,152	21,140,643
1955-56 ⁸	6,442,326	494,889	5,360,813	124,339	1,462,540	550,034	22,593,064
1955							
June ⁹	703,719	175,243	427,705	9,079	536,246	560,511	21,141,001
July	217,239	7,439	423,430	11,131	266,104	84,524	20,931,119
August	923,619	1,330	428,390	10,241	438,002	132,840	21,417,437
September	519,117	15,330	428,522	9,976	-269,558	498,347	21,513,386
October	221,517	18,127	434,163	9,770	-228,059	522,116	21,309,097
November	704,700	4,219	436,644	12,542	179,000	602,849	21,568,830
December	340,055	201,141	437,443	9,479	135,884	561,238	21,663,104
1956							
January	186,056	7,1,041	438,481	9,727	-247,406	547,533	21,401,992
February	661,916	3,303	444,634	9,999	70,352	687,767	21,612,579
March	520,119	13,737	457,667	10,227	175,942	577,786	21,678,541
April	598,353	18,427	471,736	9,568	-179,159	892,421	21,814,016
May	997,587	4,600	478,994	12,440	647,668	755,506	22,324,769
June ¹⁰	552,047	206,196	480,708	9,239	473,767	550,034	22,593,064

¹ For July 1940 to December 1950 equals taxes collected; beginning January 1951, equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections) and, from May 1951, deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. For 1947-51 includes amounts appropriated to meet costs of benefits payable to certain veterans' survivors. Beginning 1952, includes deductions to adjust for reimbursement to the General Treasury of the estimated amount of taxes subject to refund for employees who paid contributions on more than \$3,600 a year (through working for more than 1 employer)—\$66 million in October 1955 for 1954 taxes.

² Includes interest transferred from the railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provision of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended in 1951. See footnote 6.

³ Represents net expenditures for administration. Beginning November 1951, adjusted for reimbursements to trust fund of small amounts for sales of supplies and services. Beginning October 1953, includes amounts for expenses of plans

and preparations for construction authorized by P.L. 170, 83d Cong., 1st sess.

⁴ Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase.

⁵ Data for fiscal years 1953-54 and 1954-55 and for June 1955 revised to correspond with *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government*. Cumulative data and those for fiscal year 1955-56 and June 1956 are preliminary.

⁶ Represents interest transferred from the railroad retirement account—in July 1955 on \$330.6 million for the fiscal year 1954-55—on the estimated amount that would place the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund in the same position it would have been in at the beginning of the fiscal year if railroad employment had always been covered under old-age and survivors insurance.

⁷ Includes \$50,781 profit to the fund on sale of securities.

⁸ Source: *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U. S. Government* and unpublished Treasury report.

Law 465 (84th Cong., 2d sess.)—Congress extended the special school milk program to June 30, 1958, and raised the amount available for it from \$50 million a year to \$75 million.

The 1954 act also authorized expenditures for the program in non-profit child-care centers, summer camps, settlement houses, and similar nonprofit institutions devoted to the care and training of underprivileged children on a public welfare and charitable basis. In 1956, Congress passed legislation (Public Law 752, 84th Cong., 2d sess.) authorizing extension to all nonprofit camps and child-care institutions.

Mechanics of Participation

The National School Lunch Act of 1946 required that Federal funds for the program be distributed through the State education agency. Many States then had established no legal authority under which the education agency could accept Federal funds, and for the first year of the national program—fiscal year 1946-47—these

States could accept the Federal cash apportionment only by special authorization of their governors, subsequently confirmed by legislative action. Within a short time all the States had enacted school lunch legislation permitting them to participate in the national program, though the laws vary widely from State to State.

Under these legislative authorizations the Department of Agriculture enters into contractual agreements with the State education agencies for the operation of the school lunch program. In turn, these State authorities approve the schools for participation, enter into contractual agreements with the local sponsor—usually a school board or school official (although parent-teacher associations often have acted in this capacity)—and provide general supervision of individual school lunch operations.

This description of Federal-State-local relations under the school lunch program does not apply in the jurisdictions that have laws prohibiting

payment of public funds to private schools (27 States and Hawaii). For the private schools in those jurisdictions, the Department of Agriculture itself signs the agreements with the individual local sponsors and assumes the functions that the State education agency performs for the public schools.

The agreements signed by State education agencies and by the local sponsors include three basic Federal program requirements:

(1) The lunch program must be operated on a nonprofit basis. All receipts must be used to improve the meals or to reduce their price, or both.

(2) The meals served must meet the nutritional standards set by the Department of Agriculture.

(3) The lunches must be offered free or at a reduced price to children unable to pay the full price.

There is no standard price for a school lunch; each school sets its own price on the basis of local costs of the food, equipment, and labor. A survey

Table 6.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status at the end of the month, by type of benefit and by month, July 1955–July 1956, and monthly benefits awarded, July 1956¹

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to Aug. 19, 1956]

Item	Total		Old-age		Wife's or husband's		Child's		Widow's or widower's		Mother's		Parent's		
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
Monthly benefits in current-payment status at end of month:															
1955															
July	7,643	250	\$389,411.2	4,266,655	\$261,174.6	1,143,796	\$37,510.6	1,228,209	\$44,101.1	695,011	\$32,532.5	283,929	\$12,855.1	25,650	\$1,224.4
August	7,724	551	394,733.0	4,318,020	264,992.2	1,154,962	37,962.6	1,237,185	44,549.4	702,645	32,984.3	286,008	13,002.3	25,731	1,242.2
September	7,796	310	399,203.8	4,361,542	268,118.5	1,165,314	38,363.5	1,246,578	45,010.0	710,193	33,401.7	286,813	13,058.6	25,870	1,251.6
October	7,855	522	403,960.0	4,406,750	271,652.1	1,176,724	38,801.8	1,257,568	45,537.5	700,631	33,550.9	288,455	13,167.5	25,394	1,250.1
November	7,901	917	407,861.9	4,441,542	274,499.2	1,184,794	39,126.0	1,266,991	45,985.1	693,498	33,729.7	290,039	13,272.3	25,053	1,249.5
December	7,960	616	411,612.8	4,473,971	276,941.8	1,191,963	39,415.5	1,276,240	46,443.6	701,360	34,152.2	291,916	13,403.0	25,166	1,256.5
1956															
January	8,003	915	414,669.5	4,497,924	278,944.5	1,197,385	39,668.0	1,281,915	46,782.0	709,569	34,585.9	291,850	13,425.5	25,272	1,263.6
February	8,069	862	419,429.8	4,541,282	282,556.5	1,207,832	40,119.4	1,287,480	47,096.4	715,965	34,932.3	292,003	13,459.1	25,300	1,266.1
March	8,149	733	424,975.4	4,594,991	286,817.7	1,219,885	40,605.2	1,293,384	47,422.3	723,119	35,317.0	292,990	13,542.4	25,366	1,270.8
April	8,235	594	430,675.4	4,649,159	290,968.1	1,233,164	41,141.2	1,301,683	47,855.3	731,146	35,750.0	294,950	13,677.7	25,492	1,279.1
May	8,315	314	435,742.9	4,697,531	294,528.6	1,246,118	41,632.8	1,310,331	48,312.0	739,968	36,224.6	295,771	13,759.0	25,595	1,285.8
June	8,374	453	439,423.8	4,731,942	296,976.4	1,255,018	41,968.4	1,316,728	48,662.0	747,766	36,647.7	297,294	13,875.9	25,705	1,293.3
July	8,451	169	444,620.4	4,781,036	300,776.8	1,268,051	42,477.0	1,320,390	48,912.8	756,213	37,106.2	299,675	14,047.2	25,804	1,300.4
Monthly benefits awarded in July 1956	132,382	7,654.2	71,294	5,108.4	25,167	883.8	18,109	710.8	11,654	609.3	5,861	325.0	297	17.2	

¹ Beginning December 1955, all benefits of persons receiving both an old-age benefit and a widow's, widower's, or parent's secondary benefit are included only in the number of old-age benefits and the amount of the reduced secondary benefit is combined with the amount of the old-age benefit.

Table 7.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Number of monthly benefits withheld, by reason for withholding payment and type of benefit,¹ June 30, 1956

[Based partly on 10-percent sample]

Reason for withholding payment ²	Total	Old-age			Wife's or husband's				Widow's or widower's	Mother's	Parent's
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Wives, aged 65 and over	Wives, under age 65	Husband's			
Total	299,092	183,487	148,633	34,854	40,423	35,240	4,789	394	4,599	70,514	69
Covered or noncovered employment ³ of beneficiary in United States or covered employment ³ of beneficiary outside United States	246,517	174,595	141,350	33,245	3,657	2,293	1,364	0	3,395	64,861	9
Noncovered employment ³ of beneficiary outside United States	390	280	220	60	10	10	0	0	0	100	0
Covered or noncovered employment ³ in United States or covered employment ³ outside United States of old-age beneficiary on whose earnings benefit is based	34,937	-	-	-	34,937	31,936	2,627	374	-	-	-
Noncovered employment ³ outside United States of old-age beneficiary on whose earnings benefit is based	81	-	-	-	81	61	20	0	-	-	-
Failure to have care of an entitled child	4,281	-	-	-	525	525	-	-	3,756	-	-
Payout not determined	2,488	1,759	1,329	430	213	152	61	0	319	171	26
Administrative reasons	10,398	6,853	5,734	1,119	1,000	788	192	20	885	1,626	34

¹ Data for child's benefits withheld are not available.

² As provided for under section 203 of the amended act except for the reason "payee not determined," in which case benefit payments are accrued pending

determination of guardian or appropriate payee.

³ Includes self-employment.

by the Department of Agriculture in 1952 found that at "program" schools—those participating in the national school lunch program—the average price charged for a meal was 22 cents, and the average in "non-program" schools was 40 cents. At present the range is from about 5 cents to 35 cents in schools participating in the program.

Whether a child shall pay the full

price, a reduced price, or receive the meal free is determined in a different manner in the various schools. In some places the principal makes the decision, and in others, a different school official; in still others the determination that the meal shall be free is automatic upon notification by the welfare department that the family is a client. The Department of Agriculture requires that all schools

must arrange and implement the exemption from payment in such a manner that the child feels no discrimination and suffers no embarrassment.

Nutritional Aspects

The nutritional objectives of the school lunch program are twofold—better health and better diets for children. These objectives are accom-

Table 8.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Estimated number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status as of June 30, 1956, by type of benefit and by State¹

Beneficiary's State of residence	Total		Old-age		Wife's or husband's		Child's		Widow's or widower's		Mother's		Parent's	
	Num- ber	Amount	Num- ber	Amount	Num- ber	Amount	Num- ber	Amount	Num- ber	Amount	Num- ber	Amount	Num- ber	Amount
	Total	8,374,453	\$439,423,840	4,731,942	\$296,976,448	1,255,018	\$41,968,389	1,316,728	\$48,662,009	747,766	\$36,647,732	297,294	\$13,875,918	25,705
Alabama	121,192	5,079,546	54,573	2,973,243	15,766	430,000	34,433	1,000,860	8,167	352,772	7,476	286,880	777	35,791
Alaska	4,265	200,652	2,247	136,059	229	6,307	1,500	46,372	83	3,947	200	7,598	6	389
Arizona	39,307	1,952,396	20,111	1,240,529	5,017	163,027	9,804	345,570	2,314	111,896	1,908	83,963	153	7,411
Arkansas	75,180	3,138,980	40,001	2,055,156	11,545	294,735	15,779	465,429	4,208	174,346	3,238	130,076	409	19,238
California	676,042	36,469,207	412,254	25,734,858	95,464	3,208,928	93,809	849,843	55,265	2,727,205	17,940	879,896	1,310	68,477
Colorado	70,109	3,560,047	40,340	2,438,405	10,755	343,681	11,500	422,613	5,192	250,067	2,193	99,075	129	6,203
Connecticut	142,016	8,437,012	84,764	5,903,426	22,524	840,695	14,639	643,188	16,099	840,188	3,627	190,145	363	19,370
Delaware	19,265	1,040,421	11,103	702,675	2,785	98,118	2,801	110,138	1,882	94,952	625	30,908	69	3,630
Dist. of Col.	31,510	1,627,305	18,727	1,142,482	3,354	113,491	5,300	180,011	2,897	140,037	1,150	47,319	82	3,965
Florida	227,966	11,966,324	135,642	8,555,437	37,815	1,264,005	32,313	1,111,002	14,746	708,515	6,950	303,357	500	24,008
Georgia	125,532	5,269,023	57,242	3,078,689	14,224	396,949	36,961	1,093,003	8,684	377,482	7,682	289,447	739	33,453
Hawaii	18,554	878,666	9,654	579,598	2,017	59,579	4,986	157,040	867	39,505	986	40,089	44	2,255
Idaho	28,145	1,355,850	16,038	921,540	4,348	129,784	5,229	190,175	1,558	69,814	909	41,415	63	3,122
Illinois	502,198	28,162,640	292,835	19,333,972	75,758	2,675,226	66,626	2,771,364	50,700	2,556,413	14,803	747,922	1,470	77,743
Indiana	240,210	12,596,154	136,674	8,489,866	38,872	1,296,658	35,326	1,382,057	21,568	1,043,793	7,205	354,732	565	29,048
Iowa	131,505	6,542,071	78,944	4,602,516	22,621	702,946	16,263	602,462	9,930	458,516	3,496	163,174	251	12,457
Kansas	94,806	4,649,122	55,544	3,202,316	16,058	492,860	13,291	498,367	7,044	321,252	2,666	124,536	203	9,791
Kentucky	134,626	8,058,459	66,338	5,735,310	19,504	561,738	32,388	988,924	9,142	417,586	6,576	272,017	678	32,884
Louisiana	96,958	4,275,572	46,324	2,544,203	11,862	336,504	25,234	805,789	7,437	332,106	5,623	234,579	478	22,391
Maine	68,676	3,241,245	41,429	2,422,487	10,231	318,959	9,106	313,143	5,660	265,211	2,082	93,295	168	8,150
Maryland	116,626	6,075,181	64,331	3,957,764	15,487	525,531	19,932	766,337	11,856	582,428	4,842	224,473	378	18,648
Massachusetts	346,509	19,690,535	210,023	13,879,270	52,665	1,893,302	36,001	1,492,594	1,874,472	10,087	509,491	792	41,406	
Michigan	358,749	20,320,914	196,411	13,379,279	56,965	2,066,413	57,062	2,381,547	35,332	1,818,126	12,173	631,671	806	43,878
Minnesota	151,315	7,877,302	90,215	5,500,421	24,267	797,895	20,252	770,586	11,676	570,327	4,586	221,577	319	16,496
Mississippi	63,135	2,474,528	30,133	1,505,419	8,105	201,519	17,185	466,366	3,419	315,745	134,489	548	25,420	
Missouri	218,200	11,211,867	129,158	7,816,551	33,847	1,095,658	29,339	1,057,185	19,047	920,957	6,224	287,361	675	34,125
Montana	29,568	1,487,480	17,049	1,013,987	3,964	126,136	5,284	192,094	2,243	108,218	945	42,794	83	4,251
Nebraska	60,968	2,989,240	36,822	2,115,536	10,523	321,812	7,635	279,734	4,275	194,626	1,595	71,750	118	5,782
Nevada	8,587	455,351	5,203	318,064	26,457	822	1,778	72,867	513	25,364	248	11,437	23	1,162
New Hampshire	42,032	2,204,525	25,962	1,582,229	6,160	203,156	5,037	189,602	3,631	171,497	1,171	54,490	71	3,551
New Jersey	321,321	18,648,125	186,595	12,697,843	50,324	1,855,193	36,560	1,608,805	36,816	1,901,126	10,071	532,998	955	52,160
New Mexico	22,632	946,599	9,795	542,334	2,579	71,741	7,621	225,252	1,054	46,858	1,468	54,504	115	5,520
New York	938,197	52,838,975	569,087	37,188,079	139,589	4,965,900	101,429	4,223,810	96,737	4,865,735	28,658	1,452,226	2,697	143,225
North Carolina	139,575	5,918,161	62,259	3,434,744	16,729	467,862	41,078	1,219,799	9,694	419,084	9,128	345,725	687	30,947
North Dakota	16,945	757,673	9,700	520,271	2,581	71,503	3,086	97,148	889	39,615	642	26,941	47	2,195
Ohio	487,649	27,108,665	272,518	18,048,717	78,848	2,823,523	68,687	2,799,142	50,951	2,586,235	15,492	790,490	1,153	60,558
Oklahoma	93,071	4,317,232	30,187	2,818,235	14,335	414,581	18,476	632,532	6,087	274,858	3,700	163,080	286	13,936
Oregon	105,507	5,624,086	65,550	4,063,532	16,202	526,951	18,562	543,348	7,641	364,424	2,367	116,039	185	9,702
Pennsylvania	672,327	37,438,088	375,627	24,939,691	10,016	3,822,876	88,746	3,607,464	73,780	3,681,278	24,903	1,269,952	2,255	116,777
Puerto Rico	33,429	1,000,605	16,515	684,728	4,828	84,427	10,311	170,487	13,209	1,209	1,274	40,640	163	7,114
Rhode Island	58,004	3,240,953	35,257	2,293,113	8,847	308,166	5,936	239,225	6,278	312,171	1,660	82,205	116	6,073
South Carolina	71,751	2,923,473	29,217	1,606,993	7,399	205,935	24,611	695,055	4,719	204,149	5,376	191,965	429	19,376
South Dakota	24,319	1,433,614	14,254	793,030	3,938	117,031	3,828	131,026	1,484	66,827	775	34,000	40	1,900
Tennessee	124,975	5,407,317	61,286	3,321,094	16,732	462,589	30,741	93,498	6,692	380,236	6,810	272,694	714	83,206
Texas	288,293	13,195,162	144,231	81,101,436	39,805	1,156,593	68,781	2,364,225	20,096	908,533	14,260	610,230	1,120	54,145
Utah	31,584	1,593,618	15,654	975,643	4,931	161,050	7,187	274,758	2,404	114,903	1,334	63,459	74	3,805
Vermont	24,037	1,206,814	14,269	842,497	3,762	119,433	3,039	107,498	2,187	100,857	736	33,340	64	3,189
Virgin Islands	438	14,254	252	10,780	50	1,037	117	1,790	8	295	11	352	0	0
Virginia	141,279	6,509,529	69,950	4,032,772	18,694	558,457	33,710	1,075,562	11,002	506,903	7,234	303,539	689	32,206
Washington	153,994	8,320,693	94,118	5,933,759	23,583	783,991	20,099	811,485	12,390	604,628	3,558	174,614	246	12,216
West Virginia	112,142	5,404,254	52,640	3,252,992	16,966	526,923	27,419	920,469	18,271	385,546	6,297	291,872	549	26,482
Wisconsin	204,295	11,023,401	119,382	7,575,207	34,407	1,173,853	25,671	1,030,714	18,461	917,710	5,917	302,018	457	23,899
Wyoming	11,862	607,962	6,905	417,816	1,632	51,978	2,251	87,588	687	31,914	371	17,766	16	900
Foreign	52,896	2,767,022	30,603	1,969,855	7,687	244,727	6,989	211,067	4,738	227,875	2,501	94,310	378	19,188

¹ Estimates for each State are shown unrounded, for convenience in summation, and not because they are assumed to be accurate to the last digit. Benefits of persons receiving both an old-age benefit and a widow's, widower's, or parent's

secondary benefit are included only in the number of old-age benefits; the amount of the reduced secondary benefit is combined with the amount of the old-age benefit.

plished (1) by serving a well-balanced lunch designed to supplement the two meals eaten at home, and (2) by serving good nutritious foods. As a consequence the school lunchroom is often considered a "laboratory for learning," where children are served the kinds of foods they need, in the amounts they need for good health, and where they learn to eat the variety of foods conducive to the development of good food habits.

The highest nutritional standard

established for school lunches by the Department of Agriculture is embodied in the Type A lunch pattern. It is a complete meal designed to provide, for a youngster 10-12 years old, one-third to one-half the daily dietary allowances recommended by the National Research Council. The maximum reimbursement to schools for each Type A lunch served is 9 cents.

The Type B lunch pattern is an incomplete meal. It is less adequate from a nutritional viewpoint than

Type A and should be supplemented by food brought from home. The Type B meal consists of the same kinds of food as the Type A but in smaller quantities; both meals include one-half pint of milk. Maximum reimbursement to schools is 6 cents for each Type B meal served. The Department of Agriculture encourages use of the Type A lunch pattern, and few schools now serve Type B lunches. There is also a Type C lunch pattern, consisting solely of one-half pint of

Table 9.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Amount of benefit payments in fiscal year 1955-56, by State

[In thousands]

Beneficiary's State of residence	Total	Monthly benefits ¹			Lump-sum death payments ²
		Old-age	Supplementary	Survivor	
	\$5,360,813	\$3,532,910	\$531,831	\$1,180,732	
Total					\$115,340
Alabama	62,374	35,374	5,775	19,720	1,505
Alaska	2,449	1,615	104	663	67
Arizona	23,568	14,759	2,167	6,443	499
Arkansas	38,225	24,451	3,816	9,283	675
California	444,523	306,184	40,754	88,295	9,290
Colorado	43,347	29,011	4,371	9,128	837
Connecticut	102,715	70,237	10,441	19,901	2,136
Delaware	12,759	8,360	1,241	2,817	341
District of Columbia	19,883	13,593	1,469	4,362	459
Florida	145,216	101,789	15,791	25,225	2,411
Georgia	64,880	36,629	5,441	21,079	1,731
Hawaii	10,830	7,008	818	2,706	208
Idaho	16,562	10,964	1,671	3,572	355
Illinois	344,085	230,028	33,693	72,303	8,061
Indiana	153,585	101,009	16,356	32,995	3,225
Iowa	79,572	54,759	8,772	14,527	1,514
Kansas	56,576	38,100	6,199	11,199	1,078
Kentucky	74,137	45,036	7,338	20,122	1,641
Louisiana	52,459	30,270	4,534	16,404	1,251
Maine	41,593	28,822	4,006	7,993	772
Maryland	74,545	47,088	6,762	18,715	1,980
Massachusetts	239,512	165,130	23,543	46,096	4,743
Michigan	248,130	159,181	26,182	57,257	5,510
Minnesota	95,751	65,442	10,013	18,558	1,738
Mississippi	30,363	17,911	2,704	9,039	709
Missouri	136,602	92,998	13,749	27,027	2,828
Montana	18,202	12,064	1,628	4,075	435
Nebraska	36,377	25,170	4,019	6,482	706
Nevada	5,584	3,784	363	1,297	140
New Hampshire	26,834	18,825	2,546	4,925	538
New Jersey	227,812	151,074	23,163	48,180	5,395
New Mexico	11,621	6,452	1,002	3,904	262
New York	644,577	442,450	61,948	125,756	14,423
North Carolina	72,712	40,865	6,368	23,698	1,781
North Dakota	9,209	6,190	916	1,950	153
Ohio	330,621	214,737	35,479	73,281	7,124
Oklahoma	52,768	33,530	5,353	12,737	1,148
Oregon	68,450	48,346	6,635	12,122	1,347
Pennsylvania	456,577	296,724	47,919	102,130	9,804
Puerto Rico	11,446	7,695	1,046	2,506	199
Rhode Island	39,424	27,283	3,830	7,525	786
South Carolina	36,011	19,119	2,905	13,056	931
South Dakota	13,899	9,435	1,481	2,742	241
Tennessee	66,334	39,513	6,122	19,102	1,597
Texas	161,826	96,388	15,320	46,245	3,873
Utah	19,434	11,608	2,099	5,360	367
Vermont	14,662	10,024	1,493	2,880	265
Virgin Islands	165	121	13	26	5
Virginia	79,902	47,980	7,355	22,556	2,011
Washington	101,337	70,598	9,874	18,798	2,067
West Virginia	65,867	38,703	6,879	19,118	1,167
Wisconsin	134,077	90,127	14,664	26,734	2,582
Wyoming	7,405	4,971	677	1,619	138
Foreign	33,139	23,386	3,024	6,409	320

¹ Distribution by State and type of benefit estimated. Supplementary benefits are paid to aged wives, wives under age 65 with child beneficiaries in their care, dependent aged husbands, and children of old-age beneficiaries. Survivor benefits are paid to aged widows, dependent aged widowers, children,

widows or divorced wives with child beneficiaries in their care, or dependent aged parents of deceased insured workers.

² Distribution by State based on 10-percent sample.

Table 10.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Number of aged beneficiaries¹ receiving monthly benefits per 1,000 population aged 65 and over,² by State, June 1956

State (ranked by number of aged beneficiaries per 1,000 aged population)	Aged beneficiaries per 1,000 aged population
Total, adjusted ³	454
Total, unadjusted ³	462
Rhode Island	616
Maine	599
New Hampshire	587
Connecticut	581
Florida	581
New Jersey	576
Massachusetts	567
Oregon	550
Pennsylvania	547
New York	534
Delaware	528
Washington	513
Michigan	509
Vermont	507
California	505
Alaska	503
West Virginia	496
Ohio	491
Maryland	487
Indiana	486
Arizona	484
Hawaii	475
Wisconsin	474
Nevada	469
Illinois	466
Utah	444
Idaho	432
Colorado	418
Missouri	409
Virginia	405
Minnesota	394
Wyoming	385
District of Columbia	380
Montana	370
Kentucky	369
Iowa	360
Kansas	365
Alabama	359
Nebraska	345
North Carolina	336
Tennessee	332
Arkansas	330
Louisiana	329
Oklahoma	328
Texas	327
New Mexico	322
Georgia	318
South Carolina	305
South Dakota	299
Mississippi	261
Puerto Rico	248
North Dakota	232
Virgin Islands	148

¹ Persons receiving old-age, wife's, husband's, widow's, widower's, and parent's benefits.

² Based on population as of July 1956, estimated by the Bureau of Public Assistance.

³ Continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Adjusted rates are based on the exclusion of (1) wife beneficiaries under age 65 with child beneficiaries in their care and (2) duplicate counts for beneficiaries receiving both old-age and wife's or husband's benefits. Rates for States unadjusted.

whole milk; the maximum rate of reimbursement is 2 cents. This "lunch" pattern is included in the program for schools without other lunch facilities. Each school must offer to all children in attendance the highest type of lunch that it serves.

Within the framework of both

lunch patterns, the schools have opportunity to offer a wide variety of menus. They are assisted in meal planning by a file of about 400 recipes for dishes of the Type A pattern, developed by the Department of Agriculture and distributed free to State education agencies and schools. In

addition, the Department publishes material on the purchase and care of large-quantity cookery equipment, storage of food, and various other aspects of the school lunch program. State education agencies have also

Table 11.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, July 1956¹

Region and State	Nonfarm placements	Initial claims ²		Weeks of unemployment covered by continued claims		Compensated unemployment				Average weekly insured unemployment ⁴	
		Total	Women ³	Total	Women	All types of unemployment ⁴		Total unemployment			
						Weeks compensated	Benefits paid ⁴	Average weekly number of beneficiaries	Weeks compensated	Average weekly payment	
Total	519,312	1,118,105	486,963	5,330,569	2,384,441	4,292,860	\$111,708,349	975,650	3,952,382	\$26.93	* 1,209,489
Region I:											
Connecticut	8,185	31,856	18,005	84,494	50,837	59,483	1,558,800	13,519	54,813	27.30	20,077
Maine	3,018	5,341	2,582	25,633	14,959	20,060	371,536	4,559	18,487	18.96	5,895
Massachusetts	15,237	51,682	29,341	162,876	90,745	122,677	2,901,016	27,881	110,023	24.41	36,955
New Hampshire	1,817	3,994	2,162	25,213	15,370	19,477	401,321	4,427	17,742	21.50	5,558
Rhode Island	1,610	19,273	11,885	52,318	29,861	47,145	1,200,801	10,715	42,546	26.57	12,876
Vermont	1,384	1,555	991	7,404	5,362	5,469	111,966	1,243	4,932	21.37	1,627
Region II:											
New Jersey	11,578	67,597	37,663	282,681	160,179	260,792	7,878,363	59,271	231,863	31.07	65,068
New York	70,621	164,079	92,971	749,402	403,178	664,432	18,534,189	151,007	597,450	29.38	161,742
Puerto Rico	2,741	283	45	2,284	513	1,549	35,840	332	1,539	23.20	—
Virgin Islands	173	0	0	0	0	5	62	1	5	12.40	—
Region III:											
Delaware	608	1,756	493	8,083	3,007	8,628	252,423	1,961	8,244	29.97	1,811
District of Columbia	2,448	2,892	1,112	17,095	7,332	14,832	381,318	3,371	14,497	25.86	3,930
Maryland	6,635	18,527	6,833	52,515	23,875	53,729	1,257,694	12,211	49,161	24.01	13,157
North Carolina	14,237	34,019	19,761	154,821	89,271	138,564	2,425,528	31,492	130,494	17.85	34,265
Pennsylvania	19,898	158,085	66,707	645,908	275,951	490,707	12,657,394	111,524	444,381	26.90	150,026
Virginia	7,442	8,879	3,882	64,447	38,480	59,076	1,025,013	13,426	57,513	17.49	14,780
West Virginia	2,032	14,515	2,035	58,281	14,528	28,815	566,119	6,549	25,087	20.40	13,289
Region IV:											
Alabama	8,919	14,346	3,241	127,169	25,589	60,555	1,172,746	13,762	58,248	19.61	28,412
Florida	17,930	21,240	12,289	89,159	50,324	65,242	1,308,696	14,828	62,549	20.32	21,001
Georgia	11,408	21,912	10,289	119,482	63,647	86,397	1,699,459	19,636	79,437	20.25	26,878
Mississippi	7,515	8,679	3,530	49,656	17,904	38,809	723,525	8,820	35,457	19.60	11,677
South Carolina	8,736	17,054	7,606	61,400	30,447	44,330	892,771	10,075	40,674	20.59	14,082
Tennessee	9,744	22,120	10,722	169,530	77,668	131,923	2,615,276	29,982	123,395	20.23	38,444
Region V:											
Kentucky	4,253	16,180	3,858	131,446	42,855	100,510	2,046,867	22,843	94,235	20.83	30,244
Michigan	11,448	64,291	15,740	521,413	135,486	470,334	16,105,072	106,894	459,710	34.62	121,071
Ohio	26,014	38,046	13,404	218,681	96,383	177,706	5,238,623	40,388	164,420	30.49	48,828
Region VI:											
Illinois	18,806	53,924	21,981	294,503	143,051	215,424	5,685,393	48,960	191,038	27.72	65,626
Indiana	6,657	38,138	11,194	156,745	57,349	135,808	3,583,887	30,865	125,439	27.31	35,981
Minnesota	9,032	9,690	2,728	50,666	21,288	38,984	873,685	8,855	36,415	22.88	11,483
Wisconsin	15,649	14,976	4,856	77,166	29,450	63,254	1,928,917	14,376	58,323	31.01	17,360
Region VII:											
Iowa	6,064	5,564	2,136	26,147	13,478	20,585	469,035	4,678	17,967	24.22	6,045
Kansas	8,500	5,047	1,492	23,256	8,515	22,327	580,646	5,074	20,748	26.69	5,318
Missouri	7,713	22,751	8,079	110,567	46,128	75,530	1,497,582	17,166	66,697	21.00	25,045
Nebraska	4,479	2,289	953	12,673	7,287	11,715	274,144	2,662	11,236	23.89	3,024
North Dakota	2,064	311	117	1,626	797	1,351	30,558	307	1,125	23.51	368
South Dakota	1,601	519	219	2,179	987	1,541	32,954	350	1,433	21.95	490
Region VIII:											
Arkansas	6,221	7,929	2,784	39,935	12,618	22,504	417,535	5,115	20,666	18.92	9,294
Louisiana	8,048	9,163	2,132	49,145	12,536	37,638	800,499	8,554	34,328	22.05	11,519
Oklahoma	11,288	7,359	2,191	37,134	14,163	24,780	571,572	5,632	22,562	23.88	8,667
Texas	43,730	18,226	5,656	91,352	33,699	78,855	1,701,322	17,928	76,557	21.82	21,024
Region IX:											
Colorado	8,071	4,210	872	12,767	4,099	8,224	185,684	1,869	7,351	25.21	3,037
Montana	3,023	807	279	4,539	2,360	4,028	91,895	915	4,028	22.65	1,015
New Mexico	3,809	1,964	256	7,499	1,491	6,943	164,698	1,578	6,352	24.38	1,896
Utah	2,973	3,075	662	12,577	4,946	8,227	202,217	1,870	7,022	26.27	3,051
Wyoming	1,709	602	149	2,657	693	1,998	52,061	454	1,585	27.17	821
Region X:											
Arizona	4,975	3,572	955	14,014	4,939	10,486	250,935	2,383	9,793	25.31	3,293
California	42,297	66,456	24,996	310,482	153,175	256,220	6,887,649	58,232	234,142	28.31	69,715
Hawaii	769	1,472	534	9,937	4,044	8,254	199,758	1,876	7,543	25.16	(*)
Nevada	2,377	1,725	395	6,886	2,014	6,502	206,683	1,478	6,145	32.26	1,564
Region XI:											
Alaska	1,161	470	218	2,149	721	1,788	57,694	406	1,683	32.99	(*)
Idaho	4,770	1,694	1,646	6,894	4,792	4,604	104,026	1,046	4,375	22.91	1,628
Oregon	8,247	8,750	3,250	28,252	12,749	19,903	517,804	4,523	18,665	26.38	6,293
Washington	9,558	19,221	9,086	57,431	23,321	34,131	968,098	7,757	31,962	28.95	14,234

¹ Includes, except as otherwise noted, data for the Federal employees' unemployment insurance program, administered by the States as agents of the Federal Government.

² Total excludes transitional claims.

³ Excludes claims filed solely under the Federal employees' unemployment insurance program.

⁴ Total, part-total, and partial.

⁵ Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

⁶ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

⁷ Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

Table 12.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, July 1955–July 1956¹

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

Year and month	Total ²	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children			Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases)	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (families)	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases)
			Recipients		Families									
			Total ³	Children										
Number of recipients														
1955														
July	2,550,101	611,578	2,200,209	1,668,914	104,140	238,763	297,000			+0.1	-1.4	+0.2	+0.8	-4.1
August	2,551,615	607,822	2,199,090	1,661,809	104,164	240,299	297,000			+1	-6	(1)	+6	-1
September	2,552,536	604,457	2,191,138	1,656,814	104,249	240,870	290,000			(1)	-6	+1	+2	-2.4
October	2,552,991	598,459	2,171,169	1,642,869	104,444	242,320	286,000			(1)	-1.0	+2	+6	-1.3
November	2,554,709	598,113	2,173,222	1,644,728	104,718	242,122	297,000			+1	-1	+3	-1	+3.8
December	2,552,899	602,787	2,193,215	1,661,206	104,860	244,010	314,000			-1	+8	+1	+8	+5.9
1956														
January	2,545,576	605,674	2,205,913	1,670,728	104,947	245,210	330,000			-3	+5	+1	+5	+5.1
February	2,538,518	608,628	2,220,653	1,682,363	104,772	247,117	336,000			-3	+3	-2	+8	+1.7
March	2,535,419	613,246	2,240,850	1,698,296	105,083	249,118	336,000			-1	+8	+3	+8	(1)
April	2,530,720	615,985	2,253,738	1,708,484	105,229	251,533	322,000			-2	+4	+1	+1.0	-4.2
May	2,527,753	617,058	2,258,858	1,713,503	105,469	255,954	303,000			-1	+2	+2	+1.8	-5.9
June	2,523,716	613,720	2,250,229	1,707,629	105,796	258,279	290,000			-2	-5	+3	+9	-4.3
July	2,519,920	607,813	2,229,407	1,691,963	105,991	259,835	287,000			-2	-1.0	+2	+6	-8
Amount of assistance														
1955														
July	\$227,688,000	\$134,267,369		\$52,998,023		\$5,906,557	\$13,188,555	\$15,946,000	-0.3	+0.7	-1.5	-1.0	+1.4	-4.3
August	226,875,000	133,649,806		52,763,377		5,888,035	13,300,930	15,718,000	-4	-5	-4	-3	+9	-1.4
September	227,079,000	133,999,430		52,851,801		5,945,057	13,284,871	15,358,000	+1	+3	+2	+1.0	-1	-2.3
October	228,821,000	136,034,539		52,512,850		6,039,250	13,450,637	15,178,000	+8	+1.5	-6	+1.6	+1.2	-1.2
November	230,400,000	136,805,741		52,580,182		6,054,577	13,458,492	15,849,000	+7	+6	+1	+3	+1	+4.4
December	234,139,000	137,666,789		53,415,407		6,090,775	13,709,025	17,300,000	+1.6	+6	+1.6	+6	+1.9	+9.2
1956														
January	235,480,000	138,276,533		53,474,008		6,100,996	13,784,271	18,012,000	+6	+4	+1	+2	+5	+4.1
February	235,733,000	137,284,906		54,051,818		6,110,375	13,943,747	18,506,000	+1	-7	+1.1	+2	+1.2	+2.7
March	237,157,000	137,313,059		54,818,422		6,144,744	14,082,191	18,585,000	+6	(1)	+1.4	+6	+1.0	+4
April	236,526,000	137,412,301		55,239,202		6,170,895	14,272,922	17,407,000	-3	+1	+8	+4	+1.4	-6.3
May	235,923,000	137,436,276		55,222,938		6,375,783	14,557,834	16,054,000	-3	(1)	(1)	+3.3	+2.0	-7.8
June	233,756,000	137,005,608		54,785,725		6,392,529	14,649,950	15,051,000	-9	-3	-8	+3	+6	-6.2
July	234,418,000	138,584,947		54,345,228		6,407,242	14,639,044	15,035,000	+3	+1.2	-8	+2	-1	-1

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States.

³ Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

⁴ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

(Continued from page 29)

developed pamphlet material for the use of individual school programs.

In addition, workshops are held for the local school lunch operating personnel for in-service training and consultation purposes. The workshops are generally sponsored by the individual State school lunch agencies alone or in cooperation with State colleges or universities or other State agencies. On request, the five offices of the Agriculture Department's Food Distribution Division (of which the School Lunch Branch is a component) assist in planning and conducting these training programs. Further assistance is given to the

schools through an active administrative review of local school lunch programs, which is conducted by the State educational agencies as part of their supervisory functions.

Recent Operations

The first Federal donations of foods in the fiscal year 1935-36 amounted to \$244,114 from section 32 funds. In 1954-55, total Federal cash and food donations amounted to \$169.5 million, of which \$27.0 million represented the value (cost) of section 32 commodities. The total cost of school lunches in recent years, by program and by source of funds, is shown in tables 1 and 2.

Since 1947, the first full year of

operation of the national school lunch program on a permanent Federal legislative basis, a total of \$482.8 million in surplus, price-supported, and locally purchased agricultural commodities has been used for school meals under the three legislative authorities: section 6, National School Lunch Act, \$123.4 million; section 32, Public Law 320 (1935), \$280.5 million; and section 416, Agricultural Act of 1949, \$68.6 million. The following commodities were donated under these authorizations, although not all of them in every year or under every authority: beef, butter, cheese, cottonseed oil, eggs, fruits and juices, honey, nonfat dry milk, olive oil, peanut butter, potatoes, pork and

Table 13.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, July 1956¹

State	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance ²
	\$11,709,829	\$2,068,988	\$312,286	\$2,071,965	\$5,407,000
Total.....					
Alabama.....	1,640	983		91	229
Alaska.....				(4)	20,658
California.....	242,099		20,448	(4)	76,727
Colorado.....			121		(8)
Connecticut.....	277,440	101,422	5,328	70,917	(8)
Hawaii.....	8,075	22,954	204	5,220	(8)
Illinois.....	1,835,154	277,238	57,017	288,616	445,971
Indiana.....	478,545	70,332	17,610	(4)	188,513
Iowa.....				(4)	209,981
Kansas.....	226,897	42,228	4,068	36,530	34,401
Louisiana.....	175	4,097	459	2,282	2,185
Maine.....	47,288	13,143	1,569	4,080	41,166
Massachusetts.....	2,163,019	141,946	2,339	507,859	140,064
Michigan.....	185,770		2,500	31,534	84,499
Minnesota.....	1,398,992	123,036	40,581	5,930	153,146
Montana.....					171,664
Nebraska.....					181,416
Nevada.....	6,647			(4)	71,400
New Hampshire.....	88,215	12,636	2,871	8,550	(8)
New Jersey.....		20,192	70		117,268
New Mexico.....	38,588	23,366	1,868	6,440	2,943
New York.....	2,166,006	604,993	83,638	708,288	(8)
North Carolina.....	47,600	17,316		13,202	162,675
North Dakota.....	155,240	17,894	1,043	22,455	21,676
Ohio.....	313,552	14,467	11,826		927,093
Oregon.....	185,780	15,583	2,183	39,977	69,467
Pennsylvania.....	130,291	115,445	31,899	48,845	57,615
Rhode Island.....	64,849	34,460	1,182	18,920	26,239
South Carolina.....					12,534
South Dakota.....					84,379
Utah.....	1,066	1,024	15	594	155
Virgin Islands.....	344	114		51	153
Virginia.....					5,364
Washington.....	996,419	128,861	9,429	100,474	203,625
West Virginia.....	39,458	31,050	2,040	14,504	6,700
Wisconsin.....	610,680	155,208	11,988	58,006	134,605
Wyoming.....					40,113

¹ For the special types of public assistance figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. States not shown made no vendor payments during the month or did not report such payments.

² In all States except California, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, the Virgin Islands, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin include payments

made on behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

³ Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds and reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis.

⁴ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁵ Data not available.

pork products, rice, tree nuts, turkeys, and vegetables.

Commodities donated under the authority of section 32 of Public Law 320 (1935) and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 account for almost three-fourths of all food donations for school meals in the years since passage of the National School Lunch Act. At one time this program was the "best customer" for section 32 commodities. In the past few years, however, other federally aided programs—notably those for foreign distribution and for needy persons in this country—have been the beneficiaries to an increasingly greater degree and the school lunch program to a decreasing degree in the annual total of agricultural commodities directly distributed under these two sections. Table 3 shows the amount and proportion of the annual amount distributed under section 32

and section 416 to the various types of recipients from July 1953 to March 1956.

Private funds are still the major source for financing the programs. In recent years, 60-65 percent of the total cost of the lunches has been provided by nongovernmental spending. Parents' payments alone averaged approximately 53 percent of total expenditures in recent years. There is strong local interest in many communities in the lunch program, which has frequently been expressed in the form of financial donations to improve the meals or to buy equipment for their preparation and service. In the past few years, private contributions by parent-teacher associations, women's clubs, businessmen's service organizations, and others have averaged about 9 percent of the total sums that have been provided from all sources.

Participation in the school lunch program has increased steadily, particularly since the passage of the Federal permanent legislation in 1946. From 1947 through 1955, enrollment in public and private elementary and secondary schools increased 28 percent. In the same period the number of children eating school meals served under the program increased 82 percent, almost three times as great an increase as that in school enrollment. As a proportion of the total school enrollment, the number of these children has increased from about 1 pupil out of every 5 enrolled in 1947 to about 1 pupil out of every 3 enrolled in 1955 (table 4). No meaningful comparison can be made of the growth over the years in the number of schools that serve school lunches because of the trend to consolidated schools in suburban as well as rural areas.

Table 14.—Average payments including vendor payments for medical care, average amount of money payments, and average amount of vendor payments for assistance cases, by program and State, July 1956¹

State	Old-age assistance			Aid to dependent children (per family)			Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled			
	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipi-ents ³	Vendor payments for medical care ²	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipi-ents ³	Vendor payments for medical care ²	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipi-ents ³	Vendor payments for medical care ²	All assistance ²	Money payments to recipi-ents ³	Vendor payments for medical care ²	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Total, 53 States ⁴	\$55.00	\$50.66	\$4.65	\$89.41	\$86.12	\$3.40	\$60.45	\$57.68	\$2.95	\$56.34	\$48.95	\$7.97	
Alabama	32.65	32.63	.02	41.21	41.16	.05				34.54	34.53	.01	
California	71.69	71.05	.91				89.03	87.48	1.55	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Colorado							65.73	65.36	.37				
Connecticut	90.18	73.18	17.00	140.20	121.20	19.00	97.44	81.44	16.00	119.68	86.68	33.00	
Hawaii	42.74	37.82	4.92	94.01	86.21	7.80	52.85	50.77	2.08	53.23	49.24	3.99	
Illinois	61.00	42.48	20.30	137.27	126.21	11.09	67.93	52.30	16.47	78.21	49.13	30.33	
Indiana	51.67	38.48	14.00	92.15	83.18	9.11	62.45	53.10	9.79	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Kansas	66.86	60.42	6.82	111.56	108.27	9.29	71.96	65.89	6.49	71.22	62.28	9.38	
Louisiana	60.80	60.80	(*)	73.21	73.00	.21	51.74	51.52	.22	45.78	45.61	.16	
Maine	50.11	46.22	4.00	84.09	81.10	3.00	53.74	50.83	3.00	58.22	52.32	6.05	
Massachusetts	83.41	58.56	25.32	134.53	123.56	11.33	103.50	102.59	1.24	103.51	60.50	46.50	
Michigan	59.44	58.44	2.62					66.59	66.11	1.42	79.77	78.21	12.30
Minnesota	71.89	45.01	27.59	127.42	112.39	15.42	86.78	53.36	34.19	57.15	54.63	4.51	
Nevada	61.67	60.27	2.57							(*)	(*)	(*)	
New Hampshire	64.74	49.86	15.00	131.96	118.96	13.50	68.93	57.93	11.00	86.88	56.88	30.00	
New Jersey				121.09	117.96	5.13	70.03	70.03	.08				
New Mexico	49.53	45.28	4.25	85.23	81.39	3.84	48.45	43.63	4.81	46.27	42.44	3.83	
New York	82.42	63.22	22.65	138.95	127.63	12.90	89.62	73.70	19.14	85.00	67.89	19.94	
North Carolina	32.79	31.87	.92	62.80	61.87	.92				38.56	37.56	1.00	
North Dakota	72.66	54.19	19.50	121.45	111.58	11.11	63.94	55.18	8.76	79.27	57.03	23.81	
Ohio	60.42	57.22	3.20	89.57	88.73	.84		58.85	55.71	3.14			
Oregon	69.26	59.46	10.11	123.82	118.62	5.20	77.26	70.86	6.62	83.74	71.63	12.80	
Pennsylvania	46.48	44.00	2.49	106.89	102.88	4.01	61.49	59.60	1.89	55.13	51.30	3.83	
Rhode Island	65.27	58.56	8.24	114.46	104.46	10.00	71.64	65.04	7.34	77.14	67.93	12.07	
Utah	60.63	60.52	.12	111.50	111.13	.36				65.79	65.57	.22	
Virgin Islands	18.64	18.15	.51	34.86	34.37	.50	(*)	(*)	(*)	19.26	18.75	.50	
Washington	81.00	63.55	17.63	123.46	109.08	14.50	93.90	81.99	12.01	96.50	76.24	20.45	
West Virginia	30.16	28.45	1.71	80.32	78.57	1.75	34.15	32.43	1.72	33.26	31.55	1.71	
Wisconsin	67.79	53.19	14.79	146.35	129.39	17.08	70.79	60.01	10.83	97.33	66.25	51.56	

¹ Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. Figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. States not shown made no vendor payments during the month or did not report such payments.

² Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both.

³ Averages based on number of cases receiving payments. See tables 15-18 for average money payments for States not making vendor payments.

⁴ For aid to the permanently and totally disabled represents data for the 45 States with programs in operation.

⁵ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

⁶ Less than 1 cent.

⁷ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients.

Recent Publications*

Social Security Administration

BUREAU OF FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS. *Federal Credit Unions, 1955 Report of Operations.* Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1956. 24 pp. 25 cents.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. DIVISION OF PROGRAM STATISTICS AND ANALYSIS. *Assistance Payments Under State-Federal Programs, September 1955.* (Annual release.) Washington: The Bureau, 1956. 3 pp. and 11 tables. Processed. Limited free distribution; apply to the Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Research Rela-*

tting to Children. (Bulletin No. 3.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1956. 124 pp. 60 cents. Studies in progress.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Some Facts About Public State Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents.* (Statistical Series, No. 33.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1956. 39 pp. 25 cents. Processed.

DIVISION OF THE ACTUARY. *Summary of the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance System as Modified by Amendments to the Social Security Act in 1956.* Washington: The Division, Aug. 1956. 8 pp. Processed. Limited free distribution; apply to the Division of the Actuary, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

General

CROTEAU, JOHN T. *The Federal Credit Union: Policy and Practice.* New York: Harper & Brothers, 1956. 210 pp. \$4.

Reviews the historical and financial development of the Federal credit union system and examines pro-

sals designed to improve its operation.

HOGAN, JOHN D., and IANNI, FRANCIS A.J. *American Social Legislation.* New York: Harper & Brothers, 1956. 713 pp. \$6.50.

Retirement and Old Age

DAVIS, GEORGE P. "Housing for the Elderly in Massachusetts." *State Government,* Chicago, Vol. 29, July 1956, pp. 131-133 ff. 50 cents.

JANOWITZ, MORRIS. "Public Perspectives on Social Security." *Social Work,* New York, Vol. 1, July 1956, pp. 94-101. \$1.75.

Public understanding of and attitudes toward old-age and survivors insurance.

"The Railroad Retirement - Social Security Financial Exchange." *Monthly Review* (Railroad Retirement Board), Chicago, Vol. 17, July 1956, pp. 119-123.

"Social Security Employment of Railroad Workers." *Monthly Review* (Railroad Retirement Board), Chicago, Vol. 17, July 1956, pp. 128-133.

Table 15.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, July 1956¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Aver-	June 1956 in—		July 1955 in—	
				Num-	Amount	Num-	Amount
Total ²	2,519,920	\$138,584,947	\$55.00	-0.2	+1.2	-1.2	+3.2
Ala.	100,614	3,284,731	32.65	+.4	+.7	+31.8	+7.7
Alaska	1,659	96,786	58.34	-.5	-1.0	-1.0	-9.8
Ariz.	14,997	785,600	55.73	+.3	+.4	+1.7	+1.5
Ark.	55,180	1,830,213	33.17	+.1	+.3	+5.5	-.7
Calif.	266,237	19,085,887	71.69	-.4	-.1	-9.0	+7.5
Colo. ³	52,636	4,836,275	91.88	(1)	+12.1	+.4	+8.5
Conn.	16,320	1,471,666	90.18	-.5	-.5	-3.1	+.4
Del.	1,566	70,392	44.95	-.4	-.1	-2.6	+9.7
D. C.	3,020	157,179	52.05	-1.2	-4.6	-1.0	-3.4
Fla.	68,996	3,245,948	47.05	(4)	+.1	-.2	+1.2
Ga.	98,095	3,763,407	38.36	(1)	+.1	-.4	+1.0
Hawaii	1,641	70,141	42.74	+.4	-9.2	-8.4	-19.8
Idaho	8,335	463,130	55.56	-.4	-.3	-3.9	-3.4
Ill.	90,415	5,515,578	61.00	-.5	-.3	-4.7	-6.1
Ind.	34,176	1,763,961	51.67	-.4	-.2	-6.5	-.8
Iowa	39,452	2,413,652	61.18	-.4	-.1	-4.3	+1.4
Kans.	33,275	2,224,861	66.86	-.2	-.7	-2.4	-.1
Ky.	55,975	2,004,210	35.81	+.9	+1.5	+.7	+1.9
La.	121,385	7,380,459	60.80	(1)	+11.3	+1.0	+20.4
Maine	11,819	592,292	50.11	-.2	-.1	-5.6	-4.2
Md.	10,194	478,104	46.90	-.1	+.7	-3.0	+.3
Mass.	85,413	7,124,027	83.41	-.1	+1.4	-3.9	+3.8
Mich.	70,843	4,210,880	59.44	-.2	+3.2	-5.0	+1.2
Minn.	50,709	3,645,618	71.89	-.3	+1.2	-1.8	+4.0
Miss.	71,208	2,053,634	28.84	+.5	+.6	+.4	+3.8
Mo.	128,879	6,422,439	49.83	-.3	-.2	-2.9	-2.5
Mont.	8,549	498,019	58.25	+.1	+.3	-4.7	-4.1
Nebr.	17,378	6,916,655	52.86	-.2	-.1	-2.3	+2.7
Nev.	2,584	159,366	61.67	-.1	-.2	-2.2	+4.7
N. H.	5,881	380,724	64.74	-.4	+3.4	-5.8	+3.4
N. J.	19,639	1,476,622	75.19	-.1	+1.4	-3.0	+7.2
N. Mex.	9,087	450,054	49.53	+.7	+.8	-11.1	+36.2
N. Y.	95,637	7,882,064	82.42	-.4	-1.2	-5.4	-.5
N. C.	51,739	1,696,387	32.79	(1)	+.2	-.2	+3.7
N. Dak.	7,962	578,486	72.66	-1.2	+.1	-3.7	+3.9
Ohio	97,901	915,164	60.42	-.3	+1.3	-3.1	+.6
Oklahoma	94,894	6,112,823	64.42	-.1	+.1	-4	+4.2
Oreg.	18,372	1,272,466	69.26	-1.1	+4.5	-5.1	+1.6
Pa.	52,417	2,436,445	46.48	-.5	-.5	-7.0	-5.5
P. R. ⁴	44,000	348,900					
R. I.	7,868	513,559	65.27	-.5	+3.2	-2.6	+6.6
S. C.	42,162	1,384,167	32.83	-.6	-.3	-2.7	-1.5
S. Dak.	10,268	463,226	45.11	(1)	+.1	-4.2	-3.6
Tenn.	60,755	2,071,972	34.10	-.6	-.5	-7.4	-9.2
Tex.	222,898	9,316,643	41.80	(1)	(1)	-.1	+6.7
Utah	9,228	559,505	60.63	-.2	-.3	-2.2	-.5
Vt.	6,647	329,811	49.62	-.5	-.3	-2.6	+6.1
V. I.	669	12,467	18.64	0	+.5	-3.0	-2.5
Va.	16,557	515,933	31.16	-.1	(1)	-3.8	-.7
Wash.	50,510	4,577,294	81.00	-.6	-2.2	-3.6	+1.5
W. Va.	23,024	694,455	30.16	-.2	+5.8	-4.4	+4.0
Wis.	41,280	2,798,301	67.79	-.3	+1.0	-4.0	+5.4
Wyo.	3,875	228,369	58.93	-.3	-.2	-3.1	-2.7

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 4,303 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of \$432,033 to these recipients. Such payments are made without Federal participation.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ In addition, supplemental payments of \$129,375 were made to recipients from general assistance funds.

⁶ Estimated.

Table 16.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, July 1956¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Aver-	June 1956 in—		July 1955 in—	
				Num-	Amount	Num-	Amount
Total ²	105,991	\$6,407,242	\$60.45	+0.2	+0.2	+1.8	+8.5
Ala.	1,703	57,253	33.62	+.2	+.3	+4.9	-.4
Alaska	73	5,061	69.33	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Ariz.	787	50,891	64.66	+1.0	+.9	+6.1	+7.1
Ark.	2,051	81,253	39.62	+.6	+.6	+2.1	+4.4
Calif. ³	13,159	1,171,541	89.03	(4)	+.5	+4.1	+10.4
Colo.	329	21,626	65.73	+.3	-1.4	+3.5	+2.2
Conn.	333	32,447	97.44	-1.2	-2.8	-.9	+1.7
Del.	217	13,849	63.82	+.5	0	0	+1.7
D. C.	262	15,730	60.04	+1.2	-.4	+4.4	+5.5
Fla.	2,620	129,598	49.46	-1.0	-.6	-7.7	-7.3
Ga.	3,441	149,578	43.47	-.4	-.2	+1.4	+2.3
Hawaii	98	5,179	52.85	-4.9	-12.7	-10.9	-18.6
Idaho	183	11,255	61.60	-1.6	-1.8	-4.2	-3.1
Ill.	3,462	235,159	67.93	+.2	+.8	-2.3	-2.5
Ind.	1,798	112,283	62.45	+.2	-1.3	+6.6	+3.7
Iowa	1,478	110,292	74.62	-1.1	-1.0	+3.5	+4.9
Kans.	625	44,978	71.96	+.8	-1.3	+1.3	-1.5
Ky.	3,111	115,198	37.03	-.4	-.3	+4.6	+4.2
La.	2,048	105,968	51.74	-.4	-.2	-5	+2.7
Maine	523	28,104	53.74	-.2	-.6	-3.3	-2.7
Md.	472	25,177	53.34	+.4	+.4	-1.0	+2.7
Mass.	1,882	194,789	103.50	+.7	+.9	+4.1	+13.0
Mich.	1,760	117,199	66.59	-1.3	+2.8	-1.8	+3.6
Minn.	1,187	103,013	86.78	-.9	-1	-3.8	+43.6
Miss.	3,869	150,245	38.83	+1.3	+1.3	+6.6	+19.5
Mo. ⁴	4,824	289,440	60.00	+.5	+.5	+15.4	+25.9
Mont.	424	27,965	65.96	-.2	+.3	-3.6	-1.8
Nebr.	831	84,234	65.26	+1.6	+1.4	+11.2	+24.8
Nev.	116	8,745	75.39	-1.7	-4	+5.5	+5.1
N. H.	261	17,991	68.93	0	+2.4	-4.4	+2.0
N. J.	912	63,864	70.03	-.4	-2.6	+4.0	+4.7
N. Mex.	388	18,798	48.45	-.8	-8	+36.8	
N. Y.	4,370	391,649	89.62	-.1	-2.0	+1.1	+1.5
N. C.	4,961	205,144	41.35	+.6	+.8	+5	+1.9
N. Dak.	199	7,609	63.94	+5.3	+17.1	+8	+14.0
Ohio	3,766	221,625	58.85	+2.2	+2.1	+3	+2.3
Oklahoma	1,966	153,990	78.33	-.8	-5	-3.3	+2.5
Oreg.	330	25,497	77.26	-1.8	+1.3	-1.5	+4.1
Pa. ⁵	16,879	1,037,896	61.49	+1.0	+.8	+2.0	+23.5
P. R. ⁶	1,700	13,300					
R. I.	161	11,534	71.64	-.2	-.7	-9.6	-11.0
S. C.	1,790	67,903	37.93	0	-1	+1.5	+1.0
S. Dak.	119	8,988	45.17	+.5	+1.1	-2.0	+2.8
Tenn.	3,118	124,927	40.07	-.5	-4	-5.5	-8.6
Tex.	6,565	299,683	45.65	-.1	+.1	+9	+3.9
Utah	233	15,460	66.35	-2.5	-4.3	+2.6	+1.7
Vt.	136	6,662	48.99	-.7	-6	-15.5	-16.0
V. I.	30	580	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Va.	1,300	49,330	37.95	-.4	+.2	-1.0	+3.3
Wash. ²	785	73,709	93.90	-.3	+2.5	+1.4	+3.1
W. Va.	1,183	40,404	34.15	+.3	+5.6	-1	+6.4
Wis.	1,107	78,361	70.79	-.4	-4.7	-2.5	-.8
Wyo.	66	4,283	64.89	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, \$33,858 to 365 recipients; Missouri, \$36,174 to 594 recipients; Pennsylvania, \$550,725 to 8,675 recipients; and Washington, \$120 to 2 recipients.

³ Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

⁴ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ In addition, supplemental payments of \$7,632 were made to recipients from general assistance funds.

⁶ Estimated.

U. S. RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD.
Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1955, with the Sixth Actuarial Valuation. Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1956. 225 pp. \$1.

BINDER, GERTRUDE. "Publicize, Interpret or Relate?" *Social Work*, New York, Vol. 1, July 1956, pp. 27-31. \$1.75.

How to make social service programs better understood.
BURNS, EVELINE M. "High Productivity and People's Social Needs." *Public Welfare*, Chicago, Vol. 14, July 1956, pp. 154-158 f. \$1.

Social Security

Table 17.—*Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, July 1956*¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from—			
		Total ²	Children	Total amount	Average per—		June 1956 in—		July 1955 in—	
					Family	Recipient	Number of families	Amount	Number of families	Amount
Total	607,813	2,229,407	1,691,963	\$34,345,228	\$89.41	\$24.38	-1.0	-0.8	-0.6	+2.5
Alabama	19,650	76,129	58,567	809,784	41.21	10.64	+1	+2	+6.8	-1
Alaska	1,362	4,764	3,519	117,284	86.11	24.62	-2.2	-8.0	+11.8	+7.2
Arizona	4,798	18,622	14,128	489,711	102.07	26.30	0	+6.9	+2.4	+10.7
Arkansas	7,289	26,554	21,419	407,884	55.96	14.80	-13.5	-14.1	-4.2	-2.2
California	51,315	177,448	136,686	6,418,473	125.08	36.17	-1.8	-2.2	-5.3	-6.9
Colorado	5,738	21,896	16,893	628,343	109.51	28.70	-1.2	-1.0	-1.2	+5.6
Connecticut	5,338	17,330	12,896	748,408	140.20	43.19	-5	+1.9	+1.9	+3.1
Delaware	1,157	4,507	3,459	97,577	84.34	21.65	-3.7	-4.0	+8.2	+5.2
District of Columbia	2,113	9,045	7,063	222,780	105.43	24.63	-7	-4.6	+2.9	+1.1
Florida	21,464	76,433	58,524	1,184,412	55.18	15.50	+2	+4	+2.0	+2.7
Georgia	14,153	51,538	39,377	1,063,148	75.12	20.63	-1.3	-1.5	-2.0	-2.2
Hawaii	2,941	11,226	8,953	276,492	94.01	24.63	-4.3	+8.4	-11.4	-11.6
Idaho	1,726	6,176	4,526	220,895	127.98	35.77	-5	-1.4	-5.6	-7.6
Illinois	25,010	98,086	74,386	3,433,196	137.27	35.00	-2	+3	+19.3	+22.9
Indiana	8,708	30,803	22,906	802,444	92.15	26.05	+2	+5	-2	+2.5
Iowa	6,797	24,605	18,352	762,098	112.12	30.97	-4	-1	+4.6	+8
Kansas	4,544	16,532	12,783	506,933	111.56	30.66	-7	-1.3	+4.1	+5.2
Kentucky	18,704	67,796	50,925	1,194,948	63.89	17.63	-2	-1	-1.4	-8
Louisiana	19,430	76,315	58,297	1,422,547	73.21	18.64	-2.1	-2.1	+5.0	+17.9
Maine	4,379	15,156	10,955	368,215	84.09	24.29	-2.4	-2.6	+5	-5
Maryland	6,229	25,459	19,768	601,459	96.56	23.62	-4	-6	0	+7
Massachusetts	12,532	41,845	31,025	1,685,906	134.53	40.29	-1.4	(*)	-3.3	+2.2
Michigan	18,983	66,316	48,577	2,212,054	116.53	33.36	+1	+6	-5.3	-1.4
Minnesota	7,979	27,106	20,830	1,016,723	127.42	37.51	(*)	+1.4	+9.0	
Mississippi	11,659	43,160	33,592	323,302	27.73	7.49	(*)	-10.8	+10.4	
Missouri	20,199	72,368	54,046	1,430,940	70.84	19.77	-9	-1	-8.0	-4.2
Montana	1,964	7,016	5,373	212,371	108.13	30.27	-3	+7	+8	+3.4
Nebraska	2,724	10,014	7,515	268,170	98.45	26.78	(*)	-7	+8.4	+12.3
Nevada	485	1,694	1,289	43,231	89.14	25.52	+2.5	+3.1	+336.9	+343.9
New Hampshire	936	3,430	2,562	123,510	131.96	36.01	-5.9	-9.3	-7.9	-3.5
New Jersey	6,458	21,335	16,075	781,977	121.09	36.65	-8	-1.4	+8.9	+11.4
New Mexico	6,085	22,682	17,338	518,621	85.23	22.86	+2	+3	+1.7	+25.7
New York	53,873	198,547	147,505	7,485,802	138.95	37.70	-1	-6	(*)	+3.2
North Carolina	18,761	72,151	55,289	1,178,097	62.80	16.33	-6.0	-6.2	+5	+1.6
North Dakota	1,610	5,908	4,526	195,533	121.45	33.10	-1.6	-2.7	+6.5	+13.7
Ohio	17,182	65,607	49,867	1,519,050	89.57	23.46	(*)	(*)	+8.2	+1.2
Oklahoma	15,618	52,540	40,046	1,289,084	82.54	24.54	-6	+1	-4	+6.5
Oregon	2,995	10,362	7,654	370,841	123.82	35.79	-15.5	-14.9	-7.8	-4
Pennsylvania	28,790	110,867	84,131	3,077,233	106.89	27.76	-2	-4	-2.0	+1
Puerto Rico ⁴	42,900	152,000	116,700	447,700	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	3,446	11,948	8,831	394,418	114.46	33.01	-6	-6	-1.7	+2.4
South Carolina	8,002	30,884	24,105	379,802	47.46	12.30	-1.4	-1.3	-3.3	-3.2
South Dakota	2,751	9,231	7,037	231,772	84.25	25.11	-3	-2	-1.1	+8
Tennessee	19,479	70,352	52,606	1,215,065	62.38	17.27	-6	-3	-7.6	-3.9
Texas	21,407	87,356	66,220	1,389,177	64.89	15.90	-6	-8.4	+5.3	
Utah	2,831	9,914	7,348	315,646	111.50	31.84	-1.9	-3.3	-6.0	-6.4
Vermont	1,078	3,725	2,784	85,466	79.28	22.94	-1.6	-2.6	-1.5	-1.2
Virgin Islands	230	539	600	8,018	34.86	9.56	+3.6	+1.7	+11.1	+10.6
Virginia	8,865	34,755	26,963	602,029	67.91	17.32	-1.1	-2	+1.1	+4.9
Washington	8,884	30,690	22,668	1,096,852	123.46	35.74	-1.6	+1.0	+2	+3.6
West Virginia	17,777	67,257	52,172	1,427,760	80.32	21.23	-2	+2.0	-3.5	+8.0
Wisconsin	7,918	28,056	20,727	1,158,807	146.35	41.30	-2.2	-1.3	-1.2	+4.8
Wyoming	567	2,032	1,550	63,240	111.53	31.12	-2.9	-3.0	+2.5	+4.5

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ In addition, supplemental payments of \$174,190 were made from general assistance funds to 4,706 families.

⁶ Estimated.

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An economic study, based on a survey made in July 1953, of the distribution of the costs of personal health services and the effect of voluntary health insurance in spreading these costs.

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Table 18.—Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, July 1956¹

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	June 1956 in—		July 1955 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total	259,835	\$14,639,044	\$56.34	+0.6	-0.1	+8.8	+11.0
Ala.	11,852	400,366	34.54	+.9	+.9	+14.6	+10.0
Ark.	5,760	183,197	31.76	+.7	+.9	+17.6	+19.9
Colo.	5,041	204,331	58.39	-.8	-.5	+2.1	+4.3
Conn.	2,149	257,186	119.68	+.8	+1.8	+9.6	+14.8
Del.	381	21,354	56.05	+5.0	+6.0	+37.1	+46.8
D. C.	2,333	143,229	61.39	+1.1	-1.1	+6.3	+7.9
Fla.	3,326	150,180	47.86	+10.0	+10.0		
Ga.	12,278	519,606	42.33	+1.8	+1.8	+28.7	+29.7
Hawaii	1,308	66,622	53.23	-.4	-11.6	-2.4	-17.6
Idaho	904	56,040	61.99	-1.5	-1.9	+6.9	+7.3
Ill.	9,515	744,185	78.21	+.4	-8.7	+56.3	+50.5
Kans.	3,875	275,981	71.22	+.9	+1.4	+12.9	+17.7
La.	13,927	637,551	45.78	-.8	-1.0	+6.6	+14.4
Maine	674	30,237	58.22	+7.2	+6.8	+274.4	+297.1
Md.	5,096	283,987	57.73	+.4	+.8	+11.7	+16.1
Mass.	10,921	1,130,449	103.51	+2.1	+8	+5.8	+8.9
Mich.	2,563	204,456	79.77	+9.9	+7.0	+9.9	+22.0
Minn.	1,315	75,150	57.15	+2.6	+2.6	+80.6	+79.8
Miss.	3,777	92,885	24.59	+.3	+4	+22.7	+22.6
Mo.	13,429	700,146	52.14	+.5	+.5	-5.2	-4.8
Mont.	1,450	94,727	65.33	+.1	+.4	+2.0	+4.8
Nebr.	1,015	* 56,635	55.80	+2.7	+2.9		
N. H.	285	24,760	76.88	+3.3	+16.7	+19.2	+41.7
N. J.	4,046	350,085	86.53	+2.7	+2.5	+20.0	+30.0
N. Mex.	1,683	77,870	46.27	+.1	+4	-1.0	+47.4
N. Y.	40,042	3,403,726	85.00	(1)	-1.3	-2.3	+.4
N. C.	13,202	509,134	38.56	+.8	+.9	+14.7	+18.2
N. Dak.	943	74,755	79.27	+1.0	-1.1	+6.4	+18.1
Ohio	8,316	* 419,187	50.41	+.5	+.5	-2.2	-1.1
Okla.	6,625	388,361	58.62	+1.5	+1.7	+12.0	+12.2
Oreg.	3,276	274,347	83.74	-.9	+9.7	+.3	+12.1
Pa.	12,754	703,108	55.13	-.1	+.1	-2.8	-2
P. R. ⁴	20,200	174,100					
R. I.	1,567	120,884	77.14	-.1	+.9	+5.3	+6.4
S. C.	7,797	247,951	31.80	-.7	-.7	-2.4	-2.0
S. Dak.	797	37,168	46.63	+1.0	+.5	+13.7	+14.4
Tenn.	2,433	94,839	38.98	+7.1	+7.1	+61.9	+58.3
Utah	1,789	117,668	65.79	-.4	(2)	0	+1.4
Vt.	547	27,519	50.31	+3.0	+2.9	+17.1	+18.3
V. I.	101	1,945	19.26	0	-1.1	-1.0	-1.5
Va.	5,015	197,762	39.43	+.7	-.3	+7.6	+8.1
Wash.	5,354	516,648	96.50	-.7	-2.5	-.7	+5.7
W. Va.	8,473	281,848	33.26	-.3	+5.1	-1.5	+4.9
Wis.	1,212	117,905	97.33	+.2	-4.2	+6.2	+10.8
Wyo.	480	28,792	59.98	+1.3	+.5	+5.3	+4.8

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² In addition, supplemental payments of \$9,027 from general assistance funds were made to some recipients in Nebraska and \$53,908 to 2,107 recipients in Ohio.

³ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Estimated.

ERRATUM: In the August 1956 issue, lines 4 and 5, column 1, page 16, should read:

ing benefits of \$1.4 billion annually to nearly 2.1 million veterans, of

Table 19.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, July 1956¹

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	June 1956 in—		July 1955 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	287,000	\$15,035,000	\$52.30	-0.8	-0.1	-3.3	-5.7
Ala.	188	4,335	23.31	+5.7	+3.8	+12.0	+9.6
Alaska	144	8,681	60.28	-13.8	+1.7	+25.2	+17.5
Ariz.	1,849	82,258	44.49	-5.7	-4.5	+9.9	+12.6
Ark. ³	364	5,052	13.88	+19.0	+18.3	-16.1	-12.5
Calif.	28,261	1,450,499	51.33	-8	-1.2	-3.5	-4.0
Colo.	1,384	53,764	38.85	+10.5	+15.9	+5.9	+5.2
Conn.	4,2574	4137,109	53.27	-4.1	-2.1	-10.0	-18.9
Del.	928	52,587	56.67	0	-1.2	-17.9	-8.1
D. C.	598	36,724	61.41	-2.3	-4.1	+16.3	+13.8
Fla. ⁴	5,200	90,000					
Ga.	2,193	47,036	21.45	-3.1	-.3	-3.4	-8.0
Hawaii	1,671	88,907	53.21	-3.8	-.3	-23.6	-29.0
Idaho ⁵	64	3,268	51.06	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Ill.	27,377	1,810,171	66.45	+1.1	+1	-22.4	-24.3
Ind. ⁶	11,880	404,764	34.07	+10.0	+17.4	+9.4	+16.1
Iowa	3,619	113,714	31.42	+1.7	+2.6	+10.3	+9.2
Kans.	1,779	93,532	52.58	-2.0	-3.4	-4.5	-4.1
Ky.	2,478	77,721	31.36	+1.2	+1.0	-9.1	-3.4
La.	8,213	343,067	41.77	-2.4	-2.4	+9.1	+16.6
Maine	2,787	120,437	43.21	-8.6	-10.5	-8.5	-9.7
Md.	1,882	101,436	53.90	+.7	+.8	+3.3	+2.8
Mass.	10,302	581,092	56.41	-1.3	+1.4	-16.4	-10.7
Mich.	18,692	1,337,058	71.53	+1.7	+3.9	+19.1	+26.3
Miss.	5,446	297,091	54.55	-3.0	-1.8	-11.8	-10.4
Mo.	990	14,300	14.44	-.4	-1.2	+1.1	+11.8
Mont.	6,364	309,551	48.64	+1.1	+4	+2.2	+24.9
Nebr.	726	25,675	35.37	+3.9	+3.8	+16.2	+49.7
Nev.	330	43,560	36.12	-4.1	-6.1	-10.1	-17.7
N. H.	835	37,343	44.72	-.9	-1.7	-17.5	-14.0
N. J. ⁷	6,557	406,624	75.74	-2.9	-3.4	-12.5	-14.4
N. Mex.	324	8,476	26.16	-1.5	+1.1	-22.7	-23.5
N. Y.	10,245,558	1,845,153	75.13	-7	-2.1	-11.8	-14.7
N. C.	2,472	54,105	21.89	-.8	-1.2	+19.1	+26.3
N. Dak.	319	13,312	41.73	-11.1	-8.7	-14.9	-9.8
Ohio ⁸	27,944	1,372,995	40.13	-5.0	-4.1	-2	-2.8
Oklahoma ⁹	8,005	121,268	15.15	-12.8	-20.6		
Oreg.	* 3,100	172,124			+4.7		+54.5
Pa.	23,377	1,510,094	64.60	+4.2	+4.7	-8.3	-15.0
P. R. ¹⁰	900	5,500					
R. I.	3,401	227,373	66.85	+.9	+3.1	-8.2	-11.6
S. C.	1,768	39,460	22.32	+.4	-1.2	-9.3	-10.8
S. Dak.	1,076	33,931	31.53	-15.2	-28.7	-17.6	-23.2
Tenn.	1,970	32,008	16.25	-7.6	-12.2	-12.9	-17.6
Tex. ¹¹	9,300	214,000					
Utah	1,521	94,430	62.08	+3.6	+7.6	+4.7	+8.9
Vt. ¹²	1,000	48,000					
V. I.	122	2,352	19.28	+.8	+.8	(7)	(7)
Va.	1,779	62,069	34.89	-9.4	-9.8	-14.1	-17.5
Wash.	9,881	635,405	64.31	-2.9	-1.1	+7.8	+11.0
W. Va.	2,772	83,590	30.16	+4.2	+6.1	+32.4	+40.2
Wis.	6,820	478,021	70.09	-.6	+.7	-4.5	-2.7
Wyo.	200	10,038	50.19	-13.0	-12.2	-7.8	+9.1

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1953, p. 16. All data subject to revision.

² Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only and payments for these services.

³ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

⁴ About 5 percent of this total is estimated.

⁵ Partly estimated.

⁶ Excludes assistance in kind and cases receiving assistance in kind only, and for a few counties, cash payments and cases receiving cash payments.

⁷ Percentage change not computed on base of less than 100 cases.

⁸ Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

⁹ Estimated.

¹⁰ Includes cases receiving medical care only.

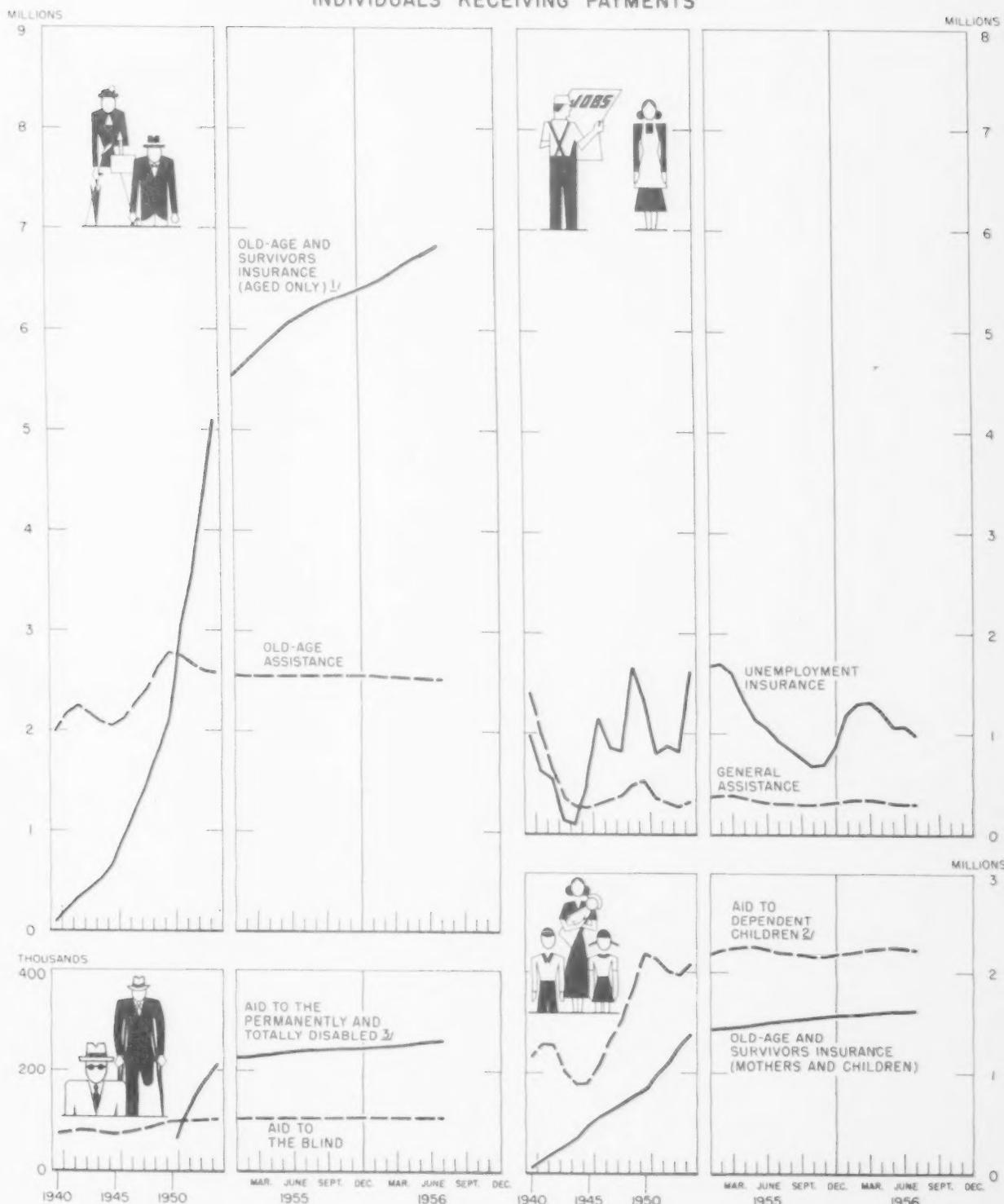
¹¹ Includes 8,011 cases and payments of \$273,387 representing supplementation of other assistance programs.

¹² Includes an unknown number of cases receiving vendor payments for medical care only and an unknown amount of vendor payments for medical care. Percentage change not computed for July 1956; comparable data not available.

¹³ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.

Social Security Operations*

INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING PAYMENTS



* Old-age and survivors insurance: benefits paid during month (current-payment status); annual data represent average monthly total. Public assistance: payments during month under all State programs; annual data represent average monthly total. Unemployment insurance: gross benefits paid during month under all State laws; annual data represent average monthly total.

¹ Receiving old-age, wife's or husband's, widow's or widower's,

or parent's benefit. Beginning September 1950, includes a small proportion of wife beneficiaries under age 65 with child beneficiaries in their care.

² Children plus 1 adult per family when adults are included in assistance group; before October 1950, partly estimated.

³ Program initiated October 1950.

NOTE: Data for payments and data for individuals receiving payments appear in alternate months.

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